Calendar No. 142

102D CONGRESS
1st Session

SENATE

REPORT
102-95

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1992

JULY 2, 1991.—Ordered to be printed

Filed under authority of the order of the Senate of June 24 (legislative day June 11), 1991

Mr. DECONCINI, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2622]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 2622) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes, reports to the Senate with various amendments, and presents herewith information relative to the changes recommended.

Amount of bill as passed by House	$19,630,702,000
Amount of decrease by Senate	−48,708,250
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate	19,581,993,750
Amount of estimate	19,522,037,000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Below the appropriations provided in 1991	−1,332,983,250
Above the estimates for 1992	+59,956,750
Below the House bill	−48,708,250

44-652 ⇆

S183-5

CONTENTS

	Page
General statement and summary of bill	3
Title I—Treasury Department	7
Title II—Postal Service	47
Title III—Executive Office of the President	49
Title IV—Independent Agencies:	
Administrative Conference of the United States	65
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	65
Committee for Purchase From the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped	66
Federal Election Commission	67
General Services Administration	68
National Archives and Records Administration	86
Office of Personnel Management	88
Merit Systems Protection Board: Salaries and expenses	94
Office of Special Counsel	95
Federal Labor Relations Authority	96
U.S. Tax Court	97
Title V—General provisions, this act	100
Title VI—General provisions, departments, agencies, and corporations	102
Tables	108

General Statement and Summary of the Bill

The accompanying bill contains recommendations for new budget (obligational) authority for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992.

The Committee considered budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 in the aggregate amount of $19,522,037,000. Compared to that amount, the accompanying bill recommends new budget authority totaling $19,581,993,750 which is $59,956,750 more than the amount requested by the administration and $48,708,250 less than the House-passed bill.

The Committee recommendations are below the fiscal year 1992 section 602(b) budget authority and outlay allocations for the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee.

Reprogramming Requirements

The Committee directs that approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations shall be required for any reprogramming request from an agency, department, or office, when the amount involved is in excess of $500,000, or 10 percent, whichever is greater, in any object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity. The Committee also requires reprogramming approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate if it is clear that such a reprogramming would result in a major change contrary to the program or item presented to and approved by the Committee or the Congress, or if the cumulative effect of past reprogramming actions added to the new action under consideration would exceed the reprogramming dollar threshold established by the Committee in this report.

The Committee notes that the conditions outlined in this report apply only to funds included in appropriation accounts and the Federal buildings fund. It excludes other revolving funds since revolving fund programs are generally based on demands from external sources and changes to them do not represent a conscious, discretionary change in programs, projects, or activities.

The Committee expects the justifications for proposed reprogramming actions to be clear and strongly documented. Furthermore, except in extraordinary circumstances, reprogramming proposals will not be approved by the Committee with less than 45 days left in the fiscal year, nor will they be approved if they propose actions that would effectively reverse previous congressional directives.

Furthermore, the Committee expects reprogramming reports to be submitted for prior approval if any statutory or other earmark identified in the reports cannot be met.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS BETWEEN APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

The administration has requested authority for the Secretary of the Treasury and the Administrator of General Services to transfer funds between appropriation accounts of the Department of the Treasury and General Services Administration, respectively. For the Secretary of the Treasury, a 2-percent transfer authority is being requested, while authority to transfer up to 1 percent between appropriation accounts for mandatory requirements is requested for the General Services Administration.

In addition, authority to transfer up to 4 percent between its appropriation accounts is requested for the Internal Revenue Service.

The Committee recommends that the Administrator of General Services be allowed to transfer up to 1 percent between appropriation accounts during fiscal year 1992. Additionally, the Committee has approved the requested 4 percent transfer authority for IRS. Such transfers will be requested only in emergency situations when the need for such transfer is unforeseen and absolutely critical to the mission supported by the affected appropriation account, and only with prior approval of both the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

The Committee is concerned that in the past even such limited transfer authority has been overutilized and often used by agencies for reorganizations that have major policy implications. Such transfers are interpreted by the Committee as circumventing the appropriations process and will not be condoned.

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY AS PROVIDED FOR BY PUBLIC LAW 99-177, AS AMENDED

During fiscal year 1992, for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended the following information provides the definition of the term "program, project, and activity" for departments and agencies under the jurisdiction of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee. The term "program, project, and activity" shall include the most specific level of budget items identified as a dollar amount in the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1992 (H.R. 2622), the House (H. Rept. 102-109) and Senate committee reports and the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the committee of conference accompanying that act. (Under the above definition, the Federal Buildings Fund, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing fund, and other intragovernmental funds are exempt under section 255(g)(1) of Public Law 99-177, as amended).

In implementing a Presidential Order, departments and agencies shall apply the percentage reduction required for fiscal year 1992 pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 99-177, as amended, to each budget item that is listed under said accounts in the budget justifications submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations as modified by subsequent appropriations acts (including joint resolutions providing continuing appropriations), and accompanying House and Senate Committee reports, conference re-

ports, or joint explanatory statements of the committee of conference.

TOTAL FUNDING FOR TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

In addition to the new obligational authority recommended in the accompanying bill, additional significant sums are made available each year for the Treasury Department, the Office of Personnel Management, and other independent agencies under permanent indefinite authority which do not require consideration by the Congress during the annual appropriations process.

The principal items in these categories include: payment of interest on the public debt, interest on Internal Revenue Service refunds of income tax payments, and other interest payments on selected accounts handled by the Department of the Treasury, which total an estimated $306,400,000,000 in fiscal year 1992; repayments of taxes collected by Puerto Rico, payment made when the earned income credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability, special claims and damage payments required as a result of judgments against the U.S. Government, and payments to the Presidential candidates and their parties, which total an estimated $11,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1992; payments in connection with the civil service retirement and disability fund, estimated to be $12,203,915,000 in fiscal year 1992; and Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board program expenses, estimated to be $20,623,000 in fiscal year 1992.

The Committee also establishes limitations on the use of certain funds within the agencies covered by this act.

In addition to the agencies whose funds are derived from direct appropriations, there are other agencies which operate under authorities which exempt them from congressional review, in whole or in part, during the annual appropriations process or, as a matter of fact, from any other regular oversight by the Congress. For example, the U.S. Postal Service, under the Postal Reorganization Act, is authorized to use all of its income from postage and services for its own purposes and to request an appropriation from the Congress for certain subsidies. Therefore, normally only the amount of the subsidy requirement is regularly reviewed by the Congress. In the Treasury Department, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, whose income is derived principally from assessments paid by national banks, is exempt from congressional review, because such assessments are not construed under law to be Government funds.

AGENCY ADHERENCE TO ESTIMATES CONTAINED IN BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

The Committee believes that the agency budget justifications presented each year outlining the assumptions contained in the President's annual budget should accurately reflect the proposed allocation of resources and activities within the agency budget plan for the coming fiscal year. At the same time, the Committee is cognizant of the fact that economic conditions; program changes; congressional directives; and other unforeseen circumstances often change the assumptions which are built into the President's budget

submission. Nevertheless, the Committee expects every agency funded in this bill to closely adhere to the estimates presented in their annual budget justifications to the Committee, including its object classification tables, unless funding levels for programs, projects, and activities are specifically altered by the Committee and/or the Congress. In such case, the affected agencies shall submit new object classification tables within 45 days of enactment of the appropriations act.

The Committee expects to receive periodic notification from the agencies if and when they intend to alter the mix of programs, projects, activities, or funding assumptions initially presented in their fiscal year 1992 budget justifications which do not require a formal reprogramming action in accordance with this report.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$63,883,000
Budget estimate, 1992	68,975,000
House allowance	67,500,000
Committee recommendation	68,975,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $68,975,000 for salaries and expenses for Departmental Offices of the Treasury Department. The amount provided by the Committee is $1,475,000 above the House allowance and the same as the budget estimate.

The Departmental Offices function of the Treasury Department provides basic support to the Secretary in his roles as the chief financial officer of the Government, major policy advisor to the President, and Executive Director of the Treasury Department. The Secretary's responsibilities include: recommending and implementing U.S. domestic and international economic policy, fiscal policy, and tax policy; managing the fiscal operations of the Government; managing the public debt; overseeing the major law enforcement functions carried out by the Treasury Department; serving as the U.S. representative to the various international financial organizations; and directing the general administrative operations of the Treasury Department.

In support of the Secretary, the Departmental Offices function provides policy formulation and implementation in areas such as tax and economic affairs, trade and financial operations, and general fiscal policy. This function also provides advice and technical assistance on administrative and legislative programs and establishes and coordinates departmental administrative policies in areas such as budget, accounting, personnel, procurement, information systems development and management, telecommunications, and equal employment opportunity.

The Committee has provided a funding level of $68,975,000 for operations of the Departmental Offices at the Treasury Department in fiscal year 1992. This level of funding will support a full-time equivalent staffing level of 762 positions which represents an increase of 7 FTE's above the fiscal year 1991 enacted level.

The increased level of funding and personnel in fiscal year 1992 will allow the Departmental Offices to modernize certain automated information systems and enhance the capabilities of the Office of Finance, the Office of Planning/Management Analysis and the Office of the Comptroller. Funding is also provided to allow for restoration of the reduction to the Office of Enforcement in fiscal year 1991.

Office of Foreign Assets Control

The Office of Foreign Assets Control [OFAC] administers economic sanctions against selected foreign countries to further U.S. foreign policy and national security goals. The Office acts under the authority of the President's statutory emergency and wartime powers, as well as under the authority of specific legislation to impose controls on transactions with foreign countries. Currently, OFAC administers frozen assets and economic embargoes against the nations of Iraq, Cuba, North Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia, Libya, and Panama. It also implements trade and economic sanctions against Iran, Nicaragua, and South Africa. The Committee has provided total funding of $2,522,000 for OFAC in fiscal year 1992, the same amount as requested by the President. This amount is sufficient to support the current level of 40 permanent full-time staffing positions and maintain the current level of travel. Of the total amount provided, the Committee expects the Office to maintain the employment of at least five criminal investigators to provide expanded oversight of the illegal operations conducted by foreign agents and businesses.

International Affairs

Appropriations, 1991	$29,717,000
Budget estimate, 1992	33,855,000
House allowance	32,794,000
Committee recommendation	33,855,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $33,855,000 for International Affairs activities in fiscal year 1992. This amount is the same as the budget request and $1,061,000 above the House allowance.

The international affairs programs involve the formulation and execution of Treasury policy in a wide range of important economic areas. This activity includes those offices responsible for providing staff analysis and support for the Secretary and other senior officials involved in formulating and implementing international economic and financial policies. The issues involved within this activity include: international monetary affairs; international development financing policy; U.S. policy toward and participation in the work of the various international financial organizations; international economic analysis; international trade and investment policy; financial aspects of commodities and natural resources policy; and relations with the oil-producing countries of the Arabian Peninsula.

Funds recommended by the Committee will provide for automated information systems modernization and restoration of the Office of Assistant Secretary for International Affairs reduction taken in fiscal year 1991.

Office of the Inspector General

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$21,296,000
Budget estimate, 1992	27,710,000
House allowance	22,710,000
Committee recommendation	24,835,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $24,835,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Inspector General. This amount is $2,875,000 less than the budget request and $2,125,000 more than the House allowance.

The statutory Office of the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury was authorized under the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, Public Law 100–504. That act required the consolidation of the staff and responsibilities for the internal audit functions at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the U.S. Customs Service, and the U.S. Secret Service, with the Department of the Treasury's existing Office of the Inspector General.

The Office of the Inspector General is organizationally independent of all other offices and bureaus within the Department of the Treasury and is under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury or his Deputy. The Office is responsible for: (1) The conduct, supervision, and coordination of audits with the Department; (2) the conduct of investigations within the nonlaw enforcement bureaus of the Department; (3) the oversight of investigations in the law enforcement bureaus or the conduct of such investigations, if appropriate; (4) the review of legislation and regulations of the Department; and (5) reporting to the Secretary and the Congress as set forth in the law.

The funding provided for the Office of Inspector General in fiscal year 1992 represents an increase of $3,539,000 above the fiscal year 1991 enacted level. This increase in funding will allow the Office of Inspector General to provide a full-time permanent staffing level of 340 positions, an increase of 8 positions above the fiscal year 1991 enacted level.

The increased funding and staffing will allow the Inspector General's Office to expand activities in investigations, oversight and quality assurance, and provides for the restoration of fiscal year 1991 initiatives which were reduced to fund mandatory costs. The Committee has denied the requested $2,875,000 increase for implementation of the Chief Financial Officers Act.

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network

Appropriations, 1991	$16,488,000
Budget estimate, 1992	18,055,000
House allowance	18,055,000
Committee recommendation	18,055,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $18,055,000 for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network [FinCEN] for fiscal year 1992. This amount is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network [FinCEN] is designed to implement the President's national drug control strategy

recommendations calling for increased efforts to combat money laundering. FinCEN is a multiagency intelligence and analytical network which coordinates the analysis of financial intelligence currently retained by numerous Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement and regulatory agencies. This financial intelligence is augmented through liaison with the intelligence community. Using a multiagency, multidiscipline (analyst, examiner, investigator) approach, FinCEN conducts both strategic and tactical analysis of information drawn from its multisource data base for use by law enforcement. In addition to intelligence analysis, FinCEN provides target identification, financial research, and enforcement support to law enforcement, regulatory agencies, and, where applicable, the financial community. FinCEN also: (1) assists Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to better coordinate their investigations; (2) identifies new and emerging methods, patterns, and trends used by launderers and incorporates these into informational programs and seminars for domestic and foreign law enforcement as well as the financial industry; and (3) draws upon the expertise of the financial community and the public sector in its efforts to support financial investigations.

FinCEN consists of five primary functional areas: tactical analysis, operations support, strategic analysis, research and development, and systems support. These areas are staffed by permanent FinCEN employees as well as special agents on nonreimbursable details from other Federal law enforcement agencies, including the Internal Revenue Service; the U.S. Customs Service; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; the U.S. Secret Service; the Federal Bureau of Investigations; the Drug Enforcement Administration; and the U.S. Postal Service.

The funding level recommended by the Committee will support a full-time equivalent staffing level of 151 positions, which represents an increase of 3 FTE's above the fiscal year 1991 enacted level. The increased resources will provide for the expansion of FinCEN's intelligence information system, administrative support services, and the restoration of the fiscal year 1991 salary lapse.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$40,265,000
Budget estimate, 1992	39,245,000
House allowance	39,245,000
Committee recommendation	41,245,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $41,245,000 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center [FLETC]. This amount is $2,000,000 more than the budget request and the House allowance.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center provides the necessary facilities, equipment, and support services for conducting basic and advanced training for Federal law enforcement personnel of its participating organizations. Center personnel conduct the instructional programs for the basic recruit training and also selected portions of the advanced training. In addition, the Center furnishes training on a space-available basis to personnel from several

Federal organizations which are not formal participants under the memorandum of understanding.

In October 1982, the President directed that a national center for State and local training be established as a part of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. The major program goals are to present advanced and specialized program offerings and to provide basic technical assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies.

For fiscal year 1992 the Committee has provided an increase of $1,600,000 for basic training expenses and $400,000 for increased operational support for the Marana, AZ, satellite facility.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$20,775,000
Budget estimate, 1992	5,359,000
House allowance	5,359,000
Committee recommendation	16,534,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $16,534,000 for acquisition, construction, improvements, and related expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. This amount is $11,175,000 above the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The "Acquisition, construction, improvements, and related expenses" account covers major maintenance and facility improvements, construction, renovation, capital improvements, and related equipment at FLETC facilities in Glynco, GA; Marana, AZ; and Artesia, NM.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center was established in 1970 as the single interagency training organization for Federal law enforcement agencies. FLETC's concept of governmentwide, consolidated law enforcement training is directed at promoting the highest quality training at the most reasonable cost to the American taxpayer through multiple agency support and use. FLETC, through its principal facility in Glynco, GA, now serves the basic and advanced training needs of over 60 separate Federal agencies.

In June 1989, the Training Center completed its development of a master plan which will enable FLETC to better serve the training demands of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. This master plan calls for the construction of additional facilities at all three Center locations. Included in the President's fiscal year 1992 budget is $1,428,000 for architectural engineering and design on a variety of phase I and phase II projects. Because of the need to ensure the expedited implementation of the master plan to keep pace with training demands, the Committee has provided an additional $11,175,000 for construction. The total amount provided by the Committee will fund the following construction projects in fiscal year 1992:

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

Projects	*Cost*
Glynco, GA Center: Dormitory No. 2	$8,225,000
Subtotal	8,225,000
Artesia, NM:	
Permanent driving ranges	500,000

Projects	*Cost*
Permanent firearms ranges	250,000
Driver training/firearms facilities	850,000
Administration building/front gate	600,000
Safety and security system	150,000
Road network and site plan	600,000
Subtotal	2,950,000
Total construction	11,175,000

The remaining funds are provided to cover costs for maintenance of facilities and equipment as well as architectural engineering and design for projects included in the administration's request.

Prior year master plan project funding restrictions notwithstanding, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is authorized to transfer funds available within its construction accounts as necessary to meet changing needs of master plan construction; however, funding for the three FLETC sites (Glynco, Artesia, Marana) may not be transferred between locations. For purposes of this transfer authority, the total amount of funding available for the Artesia site for fiscal year 1991 shall be that amount indicated in Senate Report 101-411 accompanying H.R. 5241, the Fiscal Year 1991 Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act.

As in fiscal year 1991, the Committee has included language in the bill that prohibits any diminution of advanced or other training at the Marana, AZ, satellite facility of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in fiscal year 1992. The Committee strongly believes that the Marana facility can and should be fully utilized in conjunction with the Artesia, NM, FLETC facility, and the main center at Glynco, GA.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The training requirements of Federal law enforcement agencies have risen dramatically over the last several years and have resulted in significantly increased and continuously changing training projections by participating agencies in the FLETC. Due to the lag time that exists from the development of an agency's budget to the final enactment of an appropriations act, it is exceedingly difficult for FLETC to accurately reflect in advance the actual training needs of agencies. Lack of reliable or accurate data has frequently resulted in underfunding of FLETC's training needs. FLETC has developed a procedure that requires its participating agencies to review, refine, and update their training projections semiannually. As in previous years, the Committee directs that the FLETC provide a summary of its semiannual review on training projections to the Committee.

The Committee also is aware that FLETC occasionally has obtained funding for facility modifications and enhancements from a participating agency. Such situations usually arise because a particular agency's requirements are made known to FLETC only after a budget submission or following enactment of an appropriations act for a particular year. It is the Committee's intention that FLETC's appropriation provide for all necessary training facility costs through its budget. However, if unprogrammed training facili-

ty improvement needs do arise for which FLETC must obtain agency reimbursement or other means of funding at a level exceeding $50,000, the Committee directs that FLETC provide advance notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Financial Management Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$218,742,000
Budget estimate, 1992	233,895,000
House allowance	189,195,000
Committee recommendation	228,968,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $228,968,000 for salaries and expenses of the Financial Management Service [FMS] in fiscal year 1992. This amount is $4,927,000 less than the budget estimate and $39,773,000 more than the House allowance.

The Financial Management Service manages approximately $2,000,000,000,000 in collections and payments annually. In its financial management leadership role, the Service must manage effectively the movement of Federal funds as well as make the optimal use of Federal financial information. By doing so, FMS fulfills an obligation to the public by improving the Federal Government's overall financial position and helping to reduce the Federal deficit.

FMS oversees the Government's overall financial operations through the financial and accounting services it provides to its customers—Congress, other Federal agencies, financial institutions, and the public. The Service's mission involves making over 780,000,000 timely payments each year; effectively managing mechanisms which collect over $1,100,000,000,000 in revenue for the Federal Government; providing leadership, direction, and assistance to Government agencies in the fields of cash management, credit administration/debt collection, and financial systems; overseeing a daily cash flow of over $10,000,000,000; and accounting for and reporting on these activities.

Service responsibilities include: regulation and management of the Government's collection systems; development and implementation of innovative cash management and credit administration practices in the administration of Federal programs; central payment services for all civilian executive agencies except the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. marshals, and certain Government corporations; processing claims on all lost, stolen, and forged checks including those not issued by the Treasury; providing central accounting services for the Government; compiling and publishing financial reports; and managing trust, revolving, and deposit fund accounts. FMS is committed to providing quality service to its customers and will improve its basic operational functions while moving closer to a more substantial leadership role in Federal financial management.

The Committee has provided a funding level of $228,968,000 for operations of the Financial Management Service in fiscal year 1992. This level of funding will support a full-time equivalent staffing level of 2,216 positions, or the same as the fiscal year 1991 enacted level.

The recommended funding level in fiscal year 1992 will allow the Financial Management Service to undertake certain initiatives to improve financial services and increase efficiency of operations. These initiatives include projects such as electronic certification and Project USA/Financial Efficiency. Due to rigid budgetary constraints the Committee has reduced the FMS budget request by $4,927,000 for the following initiatives: Federal/State Equity, Credit Reform, Star-Plus, and Guaranteed Loan Management. These initiatives will have to be deferred to a future fiscal year, unless FMS determines that these projects are of such a high priority that it wishes to reprogram funds from other lower priority activities. In that event, the Committee expects FMS to submit a reprogramming request for prior approval.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$307,738,000
Budget estimate, 1992	316,796,000
House allowance	316,796,000
Committee recommendation	341,040,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $341,040,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [ATF] for fiscal year 1992. This amount is $24,244,000 above the administration's request and the House allowance.

The mission of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is: (1) to reduce the criminal use of firearms and to assist other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in reducing crime and violence by effective enforcement of the Federal firearms laws; (2) to provide for the public safety by reducing the criminal misuse of explosives, combating arson-for-profit schemes, and removing safety hazards caused by improper and unsafe storage of explosive materials; (3) to assure the collection of all alcohol and tobacco tax revenues and obtain a high level of compliance with the alcohol and tobacco tax statutes; (4) to suppress commercial bribery, consumer deception, and other prohibited trade practices in the alcohol beverage industry by effective enforcement and administration of the Federal Alcohol Administration [FAA] Act; and (5) to suppress illicit manufacture and sale of nontaxpaid alcohol beverages.

The Bureau's program objectives are as follows:

Alcohol and tobacco programs.—Ensure the collection of all taxes due; prevent organized crime or other unqualified applicants from obtaining permits to enter the alcohol and tobacco industries; ensure an open, competitive market for alcohol beverages; ensure protection for the consumer in alcohol beverage products; and undertake projects on regulatory reform and programs offering assistance to other agencies (both regulatory and law enforcement), industry and the public.

Firearms program.—Reduce illegal trafficking in firearms; assist Federal, State, and local law enforcement and regulatory agencies in reducing illegal trafficking in weapons, reducing firearms-related crime, and investigating firearms-related cases; and identify and investigate violence-prone individuals who use firearms in criminal acts.

Explosives and arson programs.—Reduce criminal misuse of explosives; ensure public safety regarding the storage of legal explosives; reduce arson incidents; and assist Federal, State, and local investigative and regulatory agencies in explosives and arson-related areas.

FEDERAL ALCOHOL ADMINISTRATION ACT

The Committee recognizes alcohol beverages as among the most socially sensitive commodities marketed in the United States. In this connection, marketing, labeling, and advertising of alcohol beverages must be accomplished in an environment which fosters fair and healthy competition while protecting the interests of the American consumer.

The Committee has rejected the administration's proposal to reduce funding for alcohol compliance and enforcement activities by $15,000,000 and 242 positions in fiscal year 1992. Testimony presented during hearings indicates that contrary to the administration's claims that the alcohol industry can and will police itself, the Committee found no evidence to support this contention. The work carried out by ATF to prevent the entry of criminals or other prohibited persons into the alcohol industry, protect public safety and suppress commercial bribery and other unlawful practices are all critical missions of ATF. As a result, the Committee has provided an increase of $12,375,000 to maintain 200 permanent positions for alcohol compliance in fiscal year 1992. In addition, the administration has proposed legislation to alter the current collection method of special occupational taxes. However, since the legislation has not been enacted, the Committee has included an increase of $1,000,000 to continue the current method of tax collection in fiscal year 1992.

ARSON

The efforts of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to control arson crime-for-profit warrant nothing less than unqualified support from the Congress. The investigative techniques and skills brought to arson crime investigations by ATF national response teams greatly enhance the potential for solution of these vicious acts.

COLLECTION OF STATISTICS/INGREDIENT LABELING

The Committee directs the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to continue the monthly collection of statistics for the alcohol beverage industry. The Committee finds that any move to disseminate these statistics on a quarterly rather than on a monthly basis will create a vacuum for industry, concerned consumer interest groups, and Federal, State, and local agencies that depend on timely statistics to accurately gauge trends and patterns in their efforts to address industry problems, including alcohol abuse.

The Committee has also included language in the bill which prohibits the Bureau from implementing regulations with regard to ingredient labeling.

Any changes in either of these areas at ATF should be addressed in the appropriate legislative committees of the House and Senate

and only after the most careful and serious consideration of the potential consequences for both the alcohol industry and the public.

ARMED CAREER CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROGRAM

The Armed Career Criminal Act, signed into law in 1984 and expanded by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, provides mandatory sentences for certain violent repeat offenders who carry firearms. The Bureau, given its jurisdiction over firearms laws, has a unique opportunity to effect the apprehension of violent offenders. The success to date of the Bureau's Repeat Offender Program has surpassed initial expectations regarding apprehension, prosecution, and conviction of career criminals. The Committee notes that over 80 percent of the defendants apprehended under this program have direct involvement in illegal narcotics trafficking.

The Committee has provided total funding of $99,976,000 and 1,137 full time permanent positions to support the Armed Career Criminal Program in fiscal year 1992. This amount reflects an increase of $10,614,000 and 51 full-time positions over the fiscal year 1991 enacted level. Included in this amount is $2,444,000 and 20 FTE's for 4 new Project Achilles Task Forces in the following cities: Portland, OR; Atlanta, GA; Charleston, SC; and Milwaukee, WI. Thus far in fiscal year 1991, ATF agents assigned to Project Achilles in the 16 cities in which they are currently designated, have seized 11 machineguns, 1,087 handguns, 45 silencers, 420 shotguns, 664 rifles, 46 sawed-off shotguns, and 52,453 round of ammunition. Additionally during this same time period, ATF initiated 7,270 criminal investigations involving 7,533 defendants being recommended for prosecution.

The Committee has also provided an increase of $800,000 and two FTE for the operation of a pilot gang prevention task force known as Project Outreach, to be located in Phoenix, AZ. The purpose of this task force is to utilize the skills of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agents to educate youth about the destructive consequences of gang membership and to keep youth from pursuing a life of crime through gangs. This task force shall consist of personnel from ATF, State, and local law enforcement agencies, community, and civic groups to develop programs to deter gang membership. The Committee expects ATF to draw on the expertise of the preventive community in developing proposed programs for this task force. The funds provided will support the full costs for Federal, State, and local participation in this task force. ATF shall use one-half of the funds provided to reimburse State and local individuals for their participation. The Committee instructs ATF to provide semiannual reports identifying the affect Project Outreach has had on deterring gang violence and to include a recommendation in the fiscal year 1993 budget submission with requisite funding if it concludes that this pilot project should be continued and expanded to other communities.

OPERATION ALLIANCE

The participation of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in Operation Alliance on the Southwest border has contributed to successful cooperation of the law enforcement community in

deterring the growth of criminal activities in this drug plagued area. With the designation of the southwest border as a high intensity drug trafficking area, all Federal agencies are required to contribute additional resources to control the flow of illegal narcotics from entering the United States. Equally important is the development of intelligence information to identify the flow of weapons from sources in the United States which are used in illegal drug activities in Mexico, and other countries in Central and South America. The Committee expects ATF to continue to maintain existing levels of support for Operation Alliance in fiscal year 1992.

Below is a summary of funding and staffing levels for the armed career criminal program for fiscal year 1992.

ARMED CAREER CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROGRAM [ACC]

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	Compliance operations		Law enforcement		Total Program	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	216	$11,195	561	$52,815	777	$64,010
Fiscal year 1990 actual	217	11,161	565	52,657	782	63,818
Fiscal year 1991 appropriation	276	14,383	803	70,937	1,079	85,320
ONDCP transfer		95		1,211		1,306
Adjustments for fiscal year 1991			7	2,736	7	2,736
Pay reform				1,368		1,368
Project Uptown—100 percent			7	884	7	884
National Tracing Center—32.7 percent				161		161
Qualification ammunition—32.7 percent				199		199
Electronic interception—32.7 percent				124		124
Fiscal year 1991 adjusted appropriation	276	14,478	810	74,884	1,086	89,362
Program increases:						
MCL increases—100 percent			31	3,358	31	3,358
Nonrecurring costs and savings		967		3,968		4,935
Electronic interception—32.9 percent				(123)		(123)
Fiscal year 1992 President's budget	276	15,445	841	82,087	1,117	97,532
Fiscal year 1992 appropriation			20	2,444	20	2,444
Total			861	84,531	1,137	99,976

Object classification

	Cost of new positions
Personnel compensation	$653
Personnel benefits—employer's share	468
Travel and transportation of persons	261
Transportation of things	29
Rents, communications, and utilities	98
Other services	35
Supplies	147
Equipment	753
Grand total	2,444

Gang Analysis Information Center

The Committee is concerned about the alarming growth of violent street gangs in cities and communities throughout the coun-

try. The crimes committed by outlaw gangs pose an overwhelming problem for Federal, State, and local law enforcement as well as innocent citizens who are being victimized by the violent acts of gang members. Over the past 5 years, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has taken lead Federal responsibility for the apprehension and prosecution of gang members engaged in criminal activities. The task force approach to the Jamaican posses, the Crips, and the Bloods, and other outlaw gangs has been successful on a limited basis. What is lacking is a coordinated data bank which captures identifying information about gangs and criminal fugitives and which is accessible to all law enforcement agencies. Currently, the most comprehensive data base on gangs is operated by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. That system, known as the gang reporting, evaluation, and tracking [GREAT] system contains information on outlaw gangs and over 50,000 street gang members and associates known to the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department. There is no one comprehensive data bank which tracks information on gangs and their associates nationwide for use by all law enforcement entities and integrates the data with local or regional systems. The Committee is, therefore, providing an additional $5,000,000 to ATF in fiscal year 1992 for the first phase development of a national gang analysis information center. These funds will cover preliminary hardware and software costs as well as the costs of development, training and related activities. The first phase will require 10 FTE's for support purposes. The Center should provide on-line, real-time access, updating of information and query capability to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. Prior to the obligation of any of these funds, the Committee expects ATF to submit a comprehensive plan for prior approval which identifies the full operational costs of the Center; how the analysis center will integrate existing law enforcement data bases; and how State and local law enforcement agencies will benefit from the Center.

In order that all known information on gang activity is available to the Center, ATF should establish a gang hotline and public education campaign so concerned citizens can report information on gang activity.

FIREARMS COMPLIANCE

The Committee has provided an increase of $2,625,000 and 42 positions above the budget request for firearms compliance activities in fiscal year 1992.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS FISCAL YEAR 1992 FUNDING RECOMMENDATION

[In thousands of dollars]

Object class	Amended fiscal year 1992 President's budget [1]	Fiscal year 1992 proposed adjustments	Committee recommendation
Personnel compensation	162,292	8,999	171,291
Personnel benefits	50,865	3,887	54,752
Benefits former personnel	90	.....	90
Travel	10,158	1,804	11,962
Transportation	1,889	205	2,094

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS FISCAL YEAR 1992 FUNDING RECOMMENDATION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Object class	Amended fiscal year 1992 President's budget [1]	Fiscal year 1992 proposed adjustments	Committee recommendation
Rent/communication/utilities	39,853	1,063	40,916
Printing	1,585		1,585
Other services	23,769	2,899	26,668
Supplies and materials	7,461	1,255	8,716
Equipment	18,668	4,132	22,800
Insurance	166		166
Total	316,796	24,244	341,040

[1] Reflects continuation of across-the-board adjustments for mandatory pay and postage costs arising after the President's budget was submitted.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS ADP FACILITY

The Committee included language in last year's report noting that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms must relocate its automatic data processing [ADP] facility due to potentially disastrous disruptions resulting from a renovation, scheduled for 1993, of its current location at the Interstate Commerce Commission building in Washington, DC. The Committee directed the Bureau to initiate a study for the purposes of considering the feasibility of relocating the ADP facility to a low-cost area reasonably proximate to Washington, DC. In response to this language and in written testimony before the Committee, the Bureau has indicated that, after discussions with personnel of the General Services Administration and other interested agencies, the Bureau is pursuing a location in the Martinsburg area of West Virginia as the most desirable location, in terms of proximity to Washington and overall costs, for its computer operations. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the General Services Administration are encouraged to continue to work together to facilitate the completion of the project on a timely basis. The Bureau is directed to submit a status report to the Committee within 1 month of enactment of the legislation, including significant milestone events leading to the full implementation of the project.

U.S. Customs Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$1,156,670,000
Budget estimate, 1992	1,261,814,000
House allowance	1,226,514,000
Committee recommendation	1,270,005,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,270,005,000 for the salaries and expenses of the U.S. Customs Service. This amount is $8,191,000 more than the budget estimate and $43,491,000 above the House allowance.

The U.S. Customs Service is the primary border enforcement agency and a major revenue producer. Customs administers and enforces the Tariff Act of 1930 and some 400 other provisions of

laws and regulations of 40 other Federal agencies governing international traffic and trade. The mission is multifaceted and mandates the Service to:

—Control, regulate, and facilitate the movement of carriers, persons, and commodities between the United States and other nations;

—Protect the American consumer and the environment against the introduction of hazardous and noxious products; and protect American industry and the American worker against unfair competition from foreign manufacturers;

—Assess, collect, and protect the revenue accruing to the United States from duties, taxes, and fees incident to international traffic and trade;

—Detect, interdict, and/or investigate:

Smuggling and other illegal practices designed to gain illicit entry into the United States of prohibited articles, narcotics, and other contraband;

Fraudulent activities calculated to avoid the payment of taxes and fees, or to evade the legal requirements of international traffic and trade;

Illegal transfers of critical technology to foreign nations for the building of their military systems, thus posing a threat to our national security;

Illegal international trafficking in arms, munitions, and currency.

COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS

The duties of the Customs Service to facilitate the legitimate transport of goods being imported into the United States and exported to overseas markets are directly linked to the economic well-being of our Nation. In addition, the revenues derived from the collection of duties, merchandise fees, and other commerce-related services help support Federal deficit reduction efforts. In fiscal year 1991 the revenues collected through the commercial operations activities of the U.S. Customs Service are expected to reach $19,000,000,000. This figure represents a return on investment ratio of 19 to 1.

SOUTHWEST BORDER HIGH-INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREA

With the designation of the Southwest border as a high intensity drug trafficking area, Customs is required to devote increased resources to the drug-prone United States-Mexico border.

The Committee is providing an increase of $14,700,000 to cover the costs of annualizing the additional 204 full-time equivalent permanent positions hired for increased cargo container examination and other inspection activities in fiscal year 1991, but unfunded in the President's fiscal year 1992 budget request. The Committee is also providing increases of $512,000 for operation and maintenance expenses of the Operation Alliance radio communication network and $3,500,000 for an additional 30 FTE's for the air interdiction program. The additional 30 FTE's for the air program will fund an air program staffing level of 960 FTE's in fiscal year 1992.

ALLOCATION OF AGENTS

The Committee is aware of the increased workload requirements of Customs agents due to the success of the air interdiction program and increased enforcement activities by inspection and control. The Committee understands that in order to meet the growing requirements, the Commissioner has been shifting agents from one area of the country to another to respond to the increased workloads. In order for the Committee to get a better picture of the staffing needs of the Office of Enforcement, the Committee directs the Commissioner to submit a report by January 15, 1992, which identifies the allocation of Customs agents by region and district. This report should include a comparison from the previous 2 fiscal years and explain the rationale used to determine the distribution of agents. Finally, the report should show the ratio of agents to cases and include an assessment of future staffing requirements based on projected workload.

HONOLULU, HI

The Committee continues to believe that the policy of providing part-time and temporary inspectors at the Honolulu International Airport is an effective way to handle the large and increasing volume of passengers arriving at and departing from this very busy international airport. Consequently, the Committee has once again included an earmark in the bill of $500,000 for part-time and temporary inspection positions in the Honolulu Customs District. This action is intended to enhance and not supplant current staffing levels. In addition, the Committee expects the Customs Service to maintain the fiscal year 1991 staffing levels for full-time inspection positions for Honolulu through fiscal year 1992.

NORTHEAST CUSTOMS REGIONAL OFFICE, BOSTON, MA

The Committee has included language in the bill prohibiting the U.S. Customs Service from closing or consolidating the Northeast regional Customs office located in Boston, MA. The Committee does not support any disruption of services presently provided through the Northeast regional office and has, therefore, included language in the bill prohibiting the use of funds for the reduction of regional Customs offices from the seven which currently exist.

EXPORT OF STOLEN VEHICLES

The U.S. Customs Service has authority under the Motor Vehicle Theft Law Enforcement Act of 1984 to address the high rate of car thefts which occur in communities in close proximity to the U.S. borders. Under this same act, the Customs Service is authorized to enlist assistance from Federal, State, and local foreign law enforcement officers to reduce crimes of this nature. While the Committee recognizes the many competing responsibilities of the Service, particularly on the Southwest border, it nonetheless believes Customs is in a unique position to affect car theft activity. Therefore, the Committee instructs the Service to increase its efforts to enforce the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Theft Law Enforcement Act.

FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

The Committee is very interested in the current negotiations on the North American Free Trade Agreement [FTA] and its affect on the U.S. Customs Service. The U.S. Trade Representative has made the assertion that trade will increase significantly between the United States and Mexico if the FTA is approved. Customs is directed to complete and submit to the Committee a report detailing the proposed affect that a successful FTA will have on Customs. It is the view of the Committee that the immediate impact of such an agreement will be felt along the Southwest border. Therefore, the report to the Committee should include the staffing requirements by individual port of entry along the border, increased equipment and other associated requirements, and any variances in facility requirements above and beyond those already funded through the Southwest border facilities improvement program.

MACADAMIA NUT EXPORTS

The U.S. Customs Service has confirmed that macadamia nuts produced in South Africa have been exported to the United States in violation of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act. The Service has been requested to address this serious matter since April 1989. To date, no report has been submitted, and the U.S. macadamia nut producers are being detrimentally affected. The Committee, therefore, instructs the Service to report its findings and recommended actions to the Congress on this matter no later than December 1, 1991.

FLORIDA PORTS OF ENTRY

The Committee is aware of increased staffing requirements for inspectors, import specialists, and clerical support in Orlando, Palm Beach, Panama City, Port Canaveral, Port St. Lucie, and Tampa, Florida. The Committee urges the Commissioner of Customs to review the staffing requirements of these ports and take action necessary within existing resources to meet these workload requirements.

VEHICLE THEFT INTERDICTION PROJECT

The Committee directs the Commissioner of Customs to make available $500,000 from existing funds for a stolen vehicle interdiction project for the New York/New Jersey port area. The Committee is aware of the increased incidence of vehicle theft in this region. According to law enforcement reports, 6 of the top 10 cities experiencing the highest rate of vehicle thefts in the country are located in New Jersey. In order to reduce the incidence of this growing crime in the northeast region, the Committee instructs the Service to allocate nine full-time inspection positions to this project, as well as cars and other equipment required to enhance stolen vehicle detection efforts. The Committee expects to receive a progress report on the achievements being made through this project by no later than June 1, 1992.

PORT OF CUSTOMS OFFICE, CHARLESTON, WV

The Committee continues to believe that the services provided through the Charleston, WV, customs office are very important to the State of West Virginia and the Nation as a whole. For this reason, the Committee expects the Service to maintain the level of services provided in fiscal year 1991 through fiscal year 1992 at the Charleston office.

AIR SMUGGING THREAT IN THE CARIBBEAN

The Committee continues to be concerned about the use of private aircraft to smuggle drugs into the continental United States. The air effort in the Southeast has been extremely successful in deterring direct smuggling into the mainland United States. Trafficking, however, continues in the Caribbean area. It has come to the Committee's attention that because of the unique status of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands these areas may be used by traffickers to enhance their operations. Traffic between the islands and the continental United States is considered domestic and, therefore, does not clear Customs on the mainland. Preclearance exists in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Island so once a private aircraft departs, it does not report to United States Customs. The possibility exists that the flight plan might be altered and stops made to pick up illegal contraband at any of the other islands in the Caribbean. This may or may not be a significant problem, however, the possibility exists. Therefore, the Committee directs Customs to make an assessment of the threat and to report back to the Committee with recommendations on steps which can be taken to enhance enforcement capabilities.

TRAVEL/CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERS ACT

The Committee has reduced the Customs' travel budget request for fiscal year 1992 by 5 percent or $1,571,000. This is in addition to the 5-percent reduction in travel applied to all accounts in this bill. The Committee instructs the Commissioner of Customs to take this reduction in nonessential travel areas. The Committee has also reduced the requested amount by $1,950,000 for increased costs associated with the implemention of the Chief Financial Officers Act.

BUFFALO, NY, STAFFING

The Committee has expressed concern over inadequate staffing at the Buffalo, NY, port of entry. Last year the Committee added staff to ensure the timely flow of traffic. Although staffing has been increased, it appears that the port remains underserved. This situation will significantly impact the 1993 World University Games to be held in Buffalo. The Committee directs the U.S. Customs Service to prepare a report on its needs for meeting the security, port of entry, and logistical demands related to the 1993 World University Games. The Customs Service shall provide this report to the Committee by March 1, 1992.

PRESHIPMENT INSPECTIONS

The Committee believes Customs should explore the feasibility of implementing preshipment inspections to supplement its traditional merchandise inspections. Due to increased enforcement by Customs inspectors to detect contraband in fraudulent shipments, imports of merchandise, once they arrive at U.S. ports, are understandably delayed for thorough examinations. Customs should undertake a feasibility study to identify the advantages and disadvantages of preshipment inspections and report its findings to the Committee by no later than January 31, 1992.

STAFFING

The following table reflects the summary of the Committee's recommended distribution of Customs employment among the various Customs personnel categories for fiscal year 1992:

DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS BY CATEGORY

[Number of full-time equivalent positions]

Customs programs	Actual 1990	Estimated		Increase/decrease for 1992			
		1991	1992	Total changes	Program increases	Program decreases	Other
Inspectors	5,055	5,306	5,521	215	215		
I&C program support (includes aides)	832	934	957	23			23
Import specialists	1,115	1,115	1,178	63	63		
Laboratory	123	123	123				
T&T program support (includes entry clerks)	1,846	1,855	1,923	68	59		9
Investigations agents	1,721	1,693	1,693				
Investigations program support	257	172	172				
Aviation interdiction support	764	930	960	30	30		
Investigators/patrol officers	864	758	758				
TI program support	72	72	72				
Intelligence employees	330	329	329				
Internal affairs employees	289	309	309				
Enforcement support	366	366	366				
Operational support	1,075	1,085	1,139	54	40		14
Executive direction and control	1,076	1,076	1,076				
Chief and regional counsel	115	115	115				
Subtotal	15,900	16,238	16,691	453	422		31
Part-time and temporary full-time equivalent positions	606	720	720				
Total FTE positions	16,506	16,958	17,411	453	422		31

COMMERCIAL/DRUG ENFORCEMENT/OTHER PROGRAMS

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	Fiscal year—					
	1990 actual		1991 estimate		1992 estimate	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Inspection and control:						
Commercial	5,694	$284,213	5,895	$259,648	6,079	$277,653
Drug enforcement	2,053	88,823	2,098	128,699	2,180	158,375
Other	40	2,180	42	2,315	42	2,451
Total	7,787	375,216	8,035	390,662	8,301	438,479
Enforcement:						
Drug enforcement	3,024	221,890	3,240	246,107	3,283	259,431
Commercial	454	47,425	477	50,061	477	52,189
Other	1,313	123,740	1,259	118,242	1,263	125,336
Total	4,791	393,055	4,976	414,410	5,023	436,956
Tariff and trade: Commercial	3,928	286,608	3,947	349,773	4,087	395,470
Total	3,928	286,608	3,947	349,773	4,087	395,470
Salaries and expenses totals:						
Commercial	10,076	618,246	10,319	659,482	10,643	725,312
Drug enforcement	5,077	310,712	5,338	374,806	5,443	417,806
Other	1,353	125,921	1,301	120,557	1,305	127,787
Total, appropriation	16,506	1,054,879	16,958	1,154,845	17,411	1,270,005
Adjustments to fiscal year 1992:						
Transfer Marine Program funding to O&M				—7,000		
Restore absorbed 204 Inspector FTE				14,700		
Add 30 FTE for Air Program				3,500		
Purchase alliance radios				512		

COMMERCIAL/DRUG ENFORCEMENT/OTHER PROGRAMS—Continued

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	Fiscal year—					
	1990 actual		1991 estimate		1992 estimate	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Reduce travel by 5 percent				−1,571		
Reduction associated with Chief Financial Officers Act				−1,950		
Total				8,191		

MARINE OPERATIONS

The Committee has reduced the "Salaries and expenses" account by $7,000,000, the budgeted amount for marine operation and maintenance activities in fiscal year 1992. The Committee has transferred this program to the "Operations and maintenance, air and marine interdiction programs" account.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1991	$110,347,000
Budget estimate, 1992	121,432,000
House allowance	109,432,000
Committee recommendation	176,932,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $176,932,000 for operation and maintenance expenses of the Customs air and marine interdiction programs. This amount is $55,500,000 more than the budget request and $67,500,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee is proposing to rename the account to "Operation and maintenance, air and marine interdiction programs" and has transferred funds requested by the administration for marine operations in the "Salaries and expenses" account to this new account beginning in fiscal year 1992. The modified account will cover expenses incurred by the Customs Service for operating and maintaining aircraft, boats, radar, equipment, and facilities necessary to carry out its air and marine interdiction missions. This account also includes training, some equipment procurement, leasing, and special operations either directly or indirectly associated with the air and marine interdiction programs. This account covers the essential costs associated with operating and maintaining the military aircraft and equipment that has been, and will continue to be, loaned to Customs for use in its air interdiction mission. It also includes the costs for acquiring new marine assets as well as refurbishing existing marine assets.

The U.S. Customs Service is the lead Federal agency for drug interdiction in the territorial waters of the United States. As such, Customs has an authorized fleet of 200 vessels to thwart marine smuggling in and around the coastal areas of the United States. However, the current fleet of vessels is very old and has very high operations and maintenance costs. Additionally, there is no mechanism for the scheduled replacement of these vessels. According to the Customs Service, by the end of fiscal year 1992, the marine fleet will have exceeded its life expectancy. In order to permit the Service to fulfill its interdiction mission, the Committee is providing increased funds for the procurement of new vessels which reflect an updated smuggling threat. For fiscal year 1992, the Committee is providing total funding of $14,500,000 for the marine interdiction program. Of this amount, $10,000,000 is provided to cover the operation and maintenance costs of existing marine assets. This amount reflects an increase of $3,000,000 from the budgeted level for marine operations and maintenance. The remaining $4,500,000 is provided for the first phase of acquisition of new and replacement marine assets required to meet the revised

marine interdiction strategy. The Committee expects the Customs Service to provide periodic reports identifying how these funds are being spent and to include in the fiscal year 1993 budget submission details on future year costs to upgrade the fleet.

The Committee has once again included language in the bill which prohibits the transfer of any Customs aircraft outside the Department of the Treasury. The Committee notes that the appropriation language contained in the bill on the transfer of aircraft should not be interpreted or viewed in any way as a limitation on the authority of the U.S. Customs Service to acquire aircraft by means other than commercial purchase. Furthermore, the Committee reconfirms the intent of the Congress in prior years that the Customs Service is authorized to acquire aircraft through means such as seizure for violations of law and by transfer from other agencies. The Committee has included statutory authority for the Customs Service to continue acquiring seized aircraft that have been confiscated as a result of legal action against a violator of Customs laws and to acquire aircraft and equipment from other Federal agencies, including the Department of Defense.

AIR INTERDICTION STRATEGY

The Committee continues to support the P-3 airborne early warning [AEW] aircraft program and the aircraft's preeminent role in the air interdiction program.

The Committee is pleased to note that the Customs P-3 AEW's are playing a major role in carrying out the President's defense-in-depth drug interdiction strategy that is integral to the Andean initiative and the overall national drug control strategy. In fiscal year 1990, four P-3's and the two P-3 AEW's devoted 70 percent of their flying hours, or 3,440 hours, to defense-in-depth missions. During this time period, these aircraft were responsible for the seizure of over 50,000 pounds of cocaine. During the first 7 months of fiscal year 1991, the P-3 program has been responsible for the seizure of 28,156 pounds of cocaine.

Because of the critical role these aircraft are contributing to antidrug interdiction efforts, the Committee is providing an additional $31,000,000 for the acquisition and modification of a fourth P-3 AEW in fiscal year 1992. The Committee expects to receive quarterly reports on the progress being made on the acquisition of this fourth P-3 AEW. The Committee further understands that four P-3 AEW aircraft may not be sufficient to implement the current defense-in-depth strategy and directs the Commissioner of the U.S. Customs Service to review the long-term requirements for this program and report back to the Committee on its findings, including a plan to implement the requirements and costs, by February 1, 1992.

The Committee has also included an additional $10,000,000 for the acquisition of support helicopters. These helicopters are needed to assist investigations and other enforcement actions by Customs and other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies between the ports of entry on the Southwest border. The Committee expects the Service to keep it fully advised of all procurement actions taken with respect to the acquisition of these aircraft.

AIR PROGRAM ORGANIZATIONAL REVIEW

The Committee strongly supports the Customs Air Interdiction Program and continues to believe that it is a critical component of the overall national drug control strategy, including the President's defense-in-depth interdiction plan. The Committee also firmly believes that the time has come to give the Air Interdiction Program the same level of prominence, organizational stature, and direct line authority to the Commissioner, that is currently granted to the enforcement; inspection and control; commercial operations; and other line management functions within the U.S. Customs Service.

In this regard, the Committee is deeply concerned, for example, that the operational control of the air program is becoming more and more centralized in Washington headquarters, rather than in the aviation operations centers east and west and the Customs National Aviation Center [CNAC]. The Committee is also deeply concerned that, at a time when the Customs air program is playing an increasingly prominent role in the President's international drug interdiction effort, the air program is not receiving the level of support and priority within Customs that it merits.

For these reasons, the Committee instructs the Commissioner of Customs to review the organizational structure of the Office of Aviation Operations within the overall Customs management structure, with the focus on granting the Office of Aviation Operations direct line authority to the Commissioner, and placing the air program on an equal management footing with the other commercial and enforcement functions mentioned above. The Committee expects this study to also address the matter of establishing operational control of the air program at the aviation operations centers east and west and CNAC, as envisioned when these centers were originally funded by this Committee and the Congress. The Committee expects to receive a written report on this review, including specific recommendations to address the concerns raised by the Committee, including an implementation plan for carrying out those recommendations in fiscal year 1992. This report to the Committee shall be submitted no later than December 31, 1991.

COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS AND INTELLIGENCE [C^3I] CENTERS

The Committee notes that progress is continuing on the establishment of two command, control, communications [C^3I] centers to coordinate and disseminate time-sensitive tactical drug interdiction intelligence to both the Customs Service and the Coast Guard drug interdiction forces in the eastern and western sections of the United States. The Committee directs Customs to continue to cooperate and coordinate with the Coast Guard and other Federal drug interdiction agencies in the establishment of these C^3I centers and to report to the Committee on a regular basis regarding the status of these critical national drug interdiction facilities. This report shall identify funds currently available from all sources and how they are being used. The Committee further instructs the Commissioner of the U.S. Customs Service to take immediate steps to secure full reimbursement from the U.S. Coast Guard for its share

of the costs of operations, maintenance and other related costs at C³I east.

Below is an object classification schedule for the air and marine interdiction programs for fiscal year 1992:

STANDARD CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

[Direct obligations in thousands of dollars]

Object classification	Fiscal year—			
	1990 actual budget	1991 authorized level	1992 appropriation request	1992 increase/ decrease from fiscal year 1991
Personnel compensation:				
Permanent positions				
Other than permanent positions				
Other personnel compensation				
Special personal services payments	2			
Total personal compensation	2			
Personnel benefits				
Benefits for former personnel				
Travel and transportation of persons	3,517	4,028	4,574	546
Transportation of things	384	591	671	80
Rent, communications, and utilities:				
Rental payments to GSA				
Rental payments to others	1,416			
Other rent, communciations and utilities	4,570	6,386	6,153	(233)
Printing and reproduction				
Other services	49,775	51,181	67,906	16,725
Supplies and materials	27,470	32,991	38,809	5,818
Equipment	86,586	15,170	58,819	43,649
Land and structures				
Grants, subsidies and contributions				
Refunds				
Total obligations	173,720	110,347	176,932	66,585
Expired unobligated balance	19,525			
Transferred to other accounts				
Obligations of prior year funds	39,619			
Total actual obligations proposed authorized level, and budget estimate	232,864	110,347	176,932	66,585
Total number of permanent positions				
Full-time equivalent [FTE] work-years				

CUSTOMS AIR INTERDICTION FACILITIES, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	
Budget estimate, 1992	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	$26,600,000

The Committee is establishing a new account customs air interdiction facilities, construction, improvements, and related expenses for fiscal year 1992 and recommends an appropriation of $26,600,000. This amount is $26,600,000 above the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The need for additional hangar bays represents a priority item for the Customs air program. Additional hangars would provide sufficient space for maintenance activities and allow for an expanding number of aircraft.

Funds provided will permit replacement of an inadequate facility at Jacksonville, FL, ($10,100,000); and permit Customs expansion of the facilities at Miami, FL, ($11,500,000); and Corpus Christi, TX, ($5,000,000), to accommodate present operations.

CUSTOMS FORFEITURE FUND

(LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF DEPOSITS)

Appropriations, 1991	$14,855,000
Budget estimate, 1992	15,000,000
House allowance	15,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,000,000 for the Customs forfeiture fund in fiscal year 1992. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

Prior to fiscal year 1985, the costs of handling each seizure had been deducted from the proceeds, if any, from the sale of the seized amount. However, in instances where proceeds were not sufficient to cover expenses, Customs had to cover the expenses out of its regular operating budget. The latter situation occurred frequently; by the time the seized property was forfeited, expenses for storage and other miscellaneous charges had exceeded the proceeds of the sale. Moreover, the net proceeds from one sale could not be used to offset the losses incurred from another sale.

To remedy this situation, Congress passed legislation (Public Law 98–573) that authorized Customs to establish a Customs forfeiture fund. Seized and forfeited currency and any proceeds beyond the expenses of seizure and forfeiture of merchandise are deposited into this account. Use of these funds is limited to the following: (1) expenses, including investigative costs, related to seizure; (2) awards to informants; (3) payments of liens related to seizures; (4) equipping any vessels, vehicles, and aircraft for law enforcement purposes; (5) payment of claims of parties of interest to property disposed; (6) purchase of evidence; (7) destruction of drugs; (8) reimbursement to citizens for expenses incurred in cooperating with Customs in investigative and undercover operations; and (9) the cost of publicizing the availability of rewards. Additionally, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 authorized permanent budget authority, limited only by available receipts, for nondiscretionary uses of the fund. The discretionary uses of the fund are limited to amounts provided in annual appropriations acts. Sharing with State and local law enforcement agencies is accomplished through a separate "Asset sharing suspense" account. The balance, not shared with State and local law enforcement, is transferred to the forfeiture fund.

The amount of funding provided in fiscal year 1992 for the Customs forfeiture fund will provide a slightly increased level of activity over that funded in fiscal year 1991.

1-800-BE-ALERT DRUG SMUGGLING REPORTING LINE

The Committee is convinced that programs such as the 1-800-BE-ALERT Program, a toll-free, public drug smuggling reports phone line, are of invaluable assistance to law enforcement. The Committee directs that Customs place this program as a high priority for receiving funding out of the Customs forfeiture fund as permitted in the advertising awards provision.

CUSTOMS SERVICES AT SMALL AIRPORTS

(TO BE DERIVED FROM FEES COLLECTED)

Appropriations, 1991	$2,152,000
Budget estimate, 1992	2,981,000
House allowance	2,981,000
Committee recommendation	2,981,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,981,000 for customs services at certain small airports. These services are to be paid from user fees collected at each of these small airports. The Committee funding recommendation for fiscal year 1992 for this account is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

The Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-573) authorizes the U.S. Customs Service to impose user fees for services at certain small airports where the volume or value of business is insufficient to justify the availability of customs services. The fee will be equal to the expenses incurred in providing the services.

The legislation authorizes Customs to charge a fee for services at certain designated airports and locations designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. (The Governor of the State in which such airport is located must also approve the designation.)

Fees which are collected at each airport are deposited into an account within the Treasury of the United States specifically designated for that airport. The funds in the account are only available for expenditures relating to the provision of customs services at each airport, including salaries and expenses of personnel employed to provide such services.

The amount of funding provided in fiscal year 1992 will permit Customs to serve 19 designated user fee airports with a staffing level of 40 full-time permanent positions.

U.S. MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$51,429,000
Budget estimate, 1992	53,806,000
House allowance	53,806,000
Committee recommendation	53,806,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $53,806,000 for the salaries and expenses of the U.S. Mint. The Committee recommendation is the same as the House allowance and the President's budget request.

The Mint manufactures coins, receives gold and silver bullion, safeguards the Government's holdings of monetary metals, and refines gold and silver bullion. The manufacture of domestic coins is

the major activity of the Mint. Coins are ordered from the Mint by the Federal Reserve Banks in quantities required for the country's business transactions. Thus, the volume of the coinage program is determined by the public need for coins. Funds requested in the fiscal year 1992 budget will permit the production of approximately 15 billion coins in fiscal year 1992. This coinage production level represents a reduction of 1 billion from the amount estimated to be produced in fiscal year 1991. While the Mint has assured the Committee that the reduction in coin production in fiscal year 1992 will keep pace with demand, the Mint is instructed to provide quarterly reports to the Committee detailing whether or not the production levels throughout the year are, in fact, meeting the demand. Should coin demand appear to be increasing above anticipated levels, the Committee expects the Mint to reprogram funds from other activities so that it is not faced with a situation where coin volumes reach dangerously low levels.

The Committee has provided a funding level of $53,806,000 for the U.S. Mint for fiscal year 1992. This is a net increase $2,377,000 above the fiscal year 1991 funding level for the Mint. This appropriation will provide for a staffing level of 879 full-time equivalent positions, which is a reduction of 47 positions from the fiscal year 1991 enacted level. The increased resources will also allow the Mint to undertake initiatives to improve financial accountability, acquire additional spare parts, and maintain and refurbish Mint facilities.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the world's largest securities manufacturing establishment, operates on the basis of authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by 31 U.S.C. 321(a)(4) to engrave and print currency and security documents. Additional authority is derived from past appropriations made to the Bureau for work to be undertaken. The operations of the Bureau are currently financed by means of a revolving fund established in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 81-656, August 4, 1950 (31 U.S.C. 5142). This fund is reimbursed by other Government agencies for the direct and indirect costs of the Bureau, including its administrative expenses, incidental to performing the work or services requisitioned.

Public Law 95-81, July 31, 1977 (31 U.S.C. 5142(c)(3)) increased the Bureau's fund and authorized the establishment of reimbursement prices from customer agencies at a level intended to provide funding for the acquisition of capital equipment and future working capital. This should preclude future requests for appropriations.

The Bureau designs, manufactures, and supplies most of the major evidences of a financial character issued by the United States. It is the sole source of U.S. currency, various public debt instruments, as well as most other evidences of a financial character issued by the United States, such as postage stamps. The Bureau executes certain printings for various territories administered by the United States, particularly postage and revenue stamps. It conducts extensive research and development programs for improving

the quality of products, reducing manufacturing costs, and for strengthening deterrents to the counterfeiting of Government securities. It manufactures inks and plates used for its products; purchases materials, supplies, and equipment; provides maintenance services for its buildings and plant machinery and equipment; and stores and delivers its products in accordance with requirements of customer agencies. The Bureau is responsible for the accountability and destruction of its security waste products. The Bureau also renders services to other Government agencies such as security, custodial, and elevator services in areas of its buildings occupied by another Treasury bureau.

The total cost of sales and services by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is estimated to be $322,000,000 in fiscal year 1991 and $378,000,000 in fiscal year 1992.

The budget estimates are determined primarily by two factors—namely: (1) the volume of production of the various items needed to meet the estimated requirements of customer agencies, and (2) the unit cost of manufacturing each type of item produced. The unit cost of production of each item manufactured is developed through a detailed system of cost accounting and adjusted to reflect all known factors which will affect the cost of production during the current budget year. Such factors include pay rate and material price increases expected to occur during the current year, as well as estimated savings resulting from improvements in production procedures.

No direct appropriation is required to cover the activities of the Bureau.

Bureau of the Public Debt

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

Appropriations, 1991	$175,139,000
Budget estimate, 1992	192,270,000
House allowance	192,270,000
Committee recommendation	185,659,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $185,659,000 for the Bureau of the Public Debt and the U.S. Savings Bond Division. The Committee recommendation is $6,611,000 less than the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The Bureau of the Public Debt is responsible for administering the laws and regulations pertaining to public debt financing and operations within the framework of policies established by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Bureau's primary concerns are with the issuance, servicing, and retirement of public debt securities, and accounting for the public debt and its related interest cost. It also has a general responsibility for the conduct or direction of transactions in public issues of those Government agencies for which the Treasury acts as agent.

This appropriation currently provides funds for: the direct operating costs of the Bureau of the Public Debt and the U.S. Savings Bonds Division (a separate organizational entity presenting a separate detailed budget submission); the payment of fees at stipulated rates to financial institutions and others; and the payment of post-

age and registry fees to the U.S. Postal Service for delivering securities.

Funding has been provided by the Committee that will support a staffing level of 1,974 full-time equivalent positions, which is a reduction of 1 FTE below the fiscal year 1991 enacted level. The Committee has recommended an appropriation of $185,659,000 for fiscal year 1992, or a net increase of $10,520,000 above the fiscal year 1991 enacted level.

The funding level recommended by the Committee will allow the Bureau of the Public Debt to continue initiatives to increase the efficiency of operations in the issuance of bonds. These projects include restoration of funds to the public debt accounting and reporting system and series E/EE savings bond automation initiatives, and the expansion of the regional delivery system. Due to budgetary constraints, Project Next will have to be deferred to a future fiscal year unless the Bureau determines that this project is of such a high priority that funds should be reprogrammed from lower priority areas.

SAVINGS BONDS DIVISION

The mission of the U.S. Savings Bonds Division is to reduce Federal spending by promoting the sale and retention of U.S. savings bonds. In addition to helping the U.S. Government finance its debts in the least expensive and least inflationary way possible, savings bonds provide Americans with an effective, systematic way to save through the payroll savings plan. The program is also intended to create a partnership of direct participation of American business, labor, banking, media, and community groups, as well as to provide the opportunity for all citizens to voluntarily participate in the financing of their Government.

Bond sales in fiscal year 1992 are estimated to total $8,900,000,000.

PARKERSBURG, WV

In written testimony before the Committee, on several occasions, the Bureau of Public Debt indicated that it continues to be pleased with its operations at Parkersburg and has continued to evaluate its operations to determine where its work could be done most effectively. Testimony indicates that this year, as part of the Bureau of Public Debt's long-range planning, the issue of consolidation was thoroughly examined and the decision was made to consolidate almost all Washington-based work in Public Debt's Parkersburg office. As a result of this analysis, the Bureau will relocate 700 of its 824 Washington-based employees to the Bureau of Public Debt facility in Parkersburg by 1995. Over the years, the Committee has encouraged the Bureau to expand the work force at Parkersburg by transferring activities now performed in Washington to Parkersburg in order to take advantage of the abundant supply of well-qualified applicants for jobs, a very favorable job retention rate, and a lower cost of living. More specifically, two-thirds of Parkersburg's computer center employees have more than 15 years of service with the Bureau, which is a very unusual and desirable level of data processing experience. One hundred and ninety-four of the

Washington-based employees are located in a facility costing $30 per square foot per year. If Bureau operations were to remain in Washington, the remaining employees would have to be moved out of substandard space and into facilities costing about $30 per square foot. In contrast, personnel located in Parkersburg are housed in a facility which costs only $13 per square foot per year. The shift of 700 employees to Parkersburg could save approximately $3,000,000 per year, based on the premise that if the Bureau were not to move to Parkersburg, it would need to find suitable space in a $30 per square foot range for its employees. The Committee urges the Bureau to continue its efforts to expand the work force at Parkersburg and to keep the Committee advised of developments in this regard. The Bureau is directed to submit a status report to the Committee within 1 month of enactment of this legislation, including significant milestone events leading to the full implementation of the project.

Concerning those employees of the Bureau presently employed in Washington, DC, the Committee believes that relocation to the new site should be voluntary, and that no employee who does not wish to relocate should be left without a job. The Committee has included language requiring the Bureau and the Treasury Department to establish a program to assist these employees to locate other Federal employment in the Washington, DC area, and provide preference in Federal hiring at other agencies for these employees. The Committee also agrees with the language in the House report directing the Bureau and the Office of Personnel management to provide voluntary early retirement for affected employees as well as reimbursement of relocation costs for those employees who choose to relocate to West Virginia.

Internal Revenue Service

SUMMARY

The Committee has recommended a total of $6,680,149,000 for the Internal Revenue Service [IRS] in fiscal year 1992. This amount is $52,749,000 below the budget estimate for the four accounts which fund the Internal Revenue Service.

The total amounts provided by the Committee include the $172,000,000 for second year implementation of the fiscal year 1991 revenue compliance initiative. This amount is provided in accordance with the provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 1991	$142,279,000
Budget estimate, 1992	144,503,000
House allowance	144,503,000
Committee recommendation	141,653,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $141,653,000 for administration and management. The Committee recommendation is $2,850,000 less than the budget request and the House level.

The administration and management appropriation provides funding for policy formulation and executive direction of the Inter-

nal Revenue Service, for management services, for the centralized direction of activities which perform independent reviews of operations, and internal audits and internal security investigations critical to protecting the public confidence in the integrity of the Internal Revenue Service. The appropriation consists of three activities: executive direction, management services, and internal audit and internal security.

The executive direction activity is composed of the following national office components: the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Senior Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner (Operations), Deputy Commissioner (Planning and Resources)/Chief Financial Officer, and their immediate offices, including an executive secretariat, public affairs, the Equal Employment Opportunity Program, the taxpayer ombudsman and the staff of the Assistant to the Commissioner (Legislative Liaison); the Chief Counsel, Deputy Chief Counsel, and immediate staff; and the immediate Office of the Assistant Commissioner (Inspection).

The Commissioner and Senior Deputy Commissioner establish the policies and objectives of the Internal Revenue Service and direct the IRS's activities toward accomplishment of these objectives. The Deputy Commissioners serve as the Commissioner's principal advisers on policy matters affecting operations, management, and data processing. The Chief Counsel advises and assists the Commissioner on legal matters affecting the IRS's appeals, tax litigation, and ruling programs. The Assistant Commissioner (Inspection) directs internal audit and internal security programs designed to protect IRS integrity.

The management services activity develops and provides servicewide policy for managing the human, logistical, and financial resources needed to fulfill the IRS's tax administration mission in a cost-effective manner. The following programs are included under management services: personnel and training, logistics, planning, budget and accounting, payroll and management information, tax and operational research and development, administration of regulations governing the practice of representatives before the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, physical security, and design, printing, and distribution of tax forms and instructions.

The internal audit and internal security activity provides the internal audit and security investigations to ensure public confidence in the integrity of the IRS. The Assistant Commissioner for Inspection has direct line authority over both the internal audit and internal security divisions in the national office and the seven regional inspectors who direct the activities of auditors and investigators in IRS regions, service centers and major district offices. The specific functions of each IRS inspection activity are the conduct of independent reviews of programs at the national, regional, and local levels to ensure that laws and regulations are being followed, that management controls are in place to prevent abuse and to protect agency funds and tax revenues and to ensure that appropriated funds are spent as authorized. Internal security conducts background investigations on employees; conducts criminal investigations on allegations of fraud, extortion, drug abuse, bribery, and as-

sault, and conducts integrity investigations to probe high-risk areas of service operations.

The Committee has denied the requested $2,850,000 and seven FTE's for implementation of the Chief Financial Officers Act for fiscal year 1992. The Committee expects any mandatory activities to be carried out within available funds.

PROCESSING TAX RETURNS AND ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 1991	$1,521,595,000
Budget estimate, 1992	1,661,298,000
House allowance	1,661,298,000
Committee recommendation	1,661,298,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,661,298,000 for processing tax returns and assistance. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1992 request and the House allowance.

The processing tax returns and assistance appropriation provides funding for returns processing and revenue accounting, statistics of income and taxpayer service.

The returns processing and revenue accounting activity provides resources to process tax returns, account for tax revenues, issue refunds and notices, and process information returns for the Document Matching Program. Processing performed by this activity is basic for tax administration and provides necessary input to almost all other IRS programs. Funding is contained in this activity for the National Computer Center, the IRS service centers, and for preparation of required statistical information on income and other aspects of the tax system. This activity includes the Office of the Assistant Commissioner (returns and information processing), the Returns Processing and Accounting Division in the national office, and the counterpart assistant regional commissioners in the seven regional offices.

The statistics of income activity publishes statistics of income reports on the operation of income tax laws, as required by the Internal Revenue Code for the Congress and its committees; for administrative use by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and for the Federal benchmark statistical programs on income, wealth, and finance.

The taxpayer service activity provides information and assistance to taxpayers to help them comply with the tax laws. Funded are personnel in the district offices who have direct contact with taxpayers, along with managerial and program development staff in the national office and in regional offices.

TAX COUNSELING FOR THE ELDERLY

The Committee once again believes that the Tax Counseling Program for the Elderly has proven to be most successful. To meet the goals of this program, $3,000,000 is included within the aggregate amount recommended by the Committee for processing tax returns and assistance in fiscal year 1992. To ensure that the full effect of the program is accomplished, the IRS is directed to cover administrative expenses within existing funds.

TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 1991	$3,501,119,000
Budget estimate, 1992	3,632,384,000
House allowance	3,606,124,000
Committee recommendation	3,582,485,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,582,485,000 for tax law enforcement activities in fiscal year 1992, which is $49,899,000 below the budget estimate and $23,639,000 below the House total.

The tax law enforcement appropriation provides funding for seven activities: examination, appeals, tax litigation and technical, employee plans and exempt organizations, international, tax fraud and financial investigation, collection and document matching.

The examination activity is the Service's primary program for determining taxpayers' correct income and tax liability. To do this, the Service examines taxpayers' books and records to verify reported income and deductions, uncover unreported income, and validate exemptions and credits. This activity includes: the Office of the Assistant Commissioner (examination) at the national office, the offices of the assistant regional commissioners (examination), and examination personnel in district offices and service centers.

The appeals, tax litigation, and technical activity, under the Office of the Chief Counsel, is primarily involved with those cases in which taxpayers disagree with examination results. The appeals function provides an independent administrative review with the objective of reaching impartial settlement. Appeals activities are performed in 7 regional directors of appeals offices and 44 other appeals offices under the functional direction of the national office Appeals Division within the Office of the Chief Counsel. For those cases that cannot be resolved through the appeals process, the tax litigation function represents the Service. Tax litigation activities are performed in 7 regional counsel offices and 53 district counsel offices under the functional direction of the national office Tax Litigation Division within the Office of the Chief Counsel. The Technical Division prepares and reviews proposed legislation and regulations, interprets tax statutes, and provides general legal advice within the Internal Revenue Service.

The tax fraud and financial investigations activity is responsible for investigating criminal violation of the Internal Revenue laws. This activity includes: the Office of the Assistant Commissioner (criminal investigation) at the national office, the offices of the assistant regional commissioners (criminal investigation), and enforcement personnel in district offices and service centers.

The collection activity provides for collecting unpaid accounts, as well as securing unfiled tax returns and payments. Collection personnel in district offices and service centers are funded under this activity, as are managerial and program formulation personnel in the national office and in regional offices.

The enforcement litigation and technical activity provides legal support for the tax fraud and collection functions, prepares and reviews proposed legislation and regulations, interprets tax statutes, and provides general legal advice within the Service. Legal and

support staff in this activity are in district and regional offices and in the national office.

The employee plans and exempt organizations activity is responsible for maintaining compliance with certain tax laws by monitoring employee pension plans, by determining the qualifications of organizations seeking tax-exempt status, and by examining the returns of exempt organizations. The employee plans function is mainly staffed at seven key districts and several associate districts with managerial and program development staff in regional offices and at the national office. The exempt organizations function, which monitors organizations exempt from Federal income tax, funds auditors in district offices along with managerial and program development staff in regional offices and at the national office. Functional supervision for both programs is provided by the Assistant Regional Commissioner (examination) in each region and by the Assistant Commissioner (EP/EO) in the national office.

The international activity is responsible for directing IRS enforcement and assistance programs as they relate to U.S. taxpayers performing business or residing outside the continental United States and nonresident aliens with U.S. tax obligations.

This activity also provides technical tax training and administrative assistance to foreign governments and provides compliance and taxpayer service support to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and certain Pacific island jurisdictions.

In conjunction with the Assistant Commissioner, International, the International Counsel identifies and resolves international tax issues, provides timely guidance to field offices through program assistance, as well as taxpayers and tax practitioners through the rulings and regulations program.

The document matching activity matches information returns such as wage, dividend, and interest statements with related individual income tax returns. This activity enables the IRS to identify income reporting discrepancies, unsubstantiated deductions, the nonfiling of tax returns, and to verify facts and amounts in question through taxpayer contact.

NEWPORT, VT, IRS OFFICE

The Committee commends the IRS, and in particular, the North Atlantic regional and Vermont headquarters, for moving smoothly and swiftly to start up a satellite correspondence examination operation in Newport, VT, in September 1990. The agency's site development and employee selection and training work have been exemplary and have contributed to a high level of productivity. The Committee encourages the IRS to expand its Newport satellite operation as quickly as possible to a level of at least 40 employees and to expand its present physical facility to accommodate this, if necessary.

TAX FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS

The Committee is concerned about inadequate funding levels for tax fraud investigations [TFI] of the IRS. TFI is responsible for the investigation of money laundering, tax fraud, and other drug-related crimes which transcend our U.S. borders. The training of TFI's

special agents make them uniquely qualified to uncover high level money laundering schemes and bring to prosecution those responsible for criminal acts. In order for the Committee to better identify and track the funding and staffing levels for TFI, the Committee has earmarked in the bill the full amount of funds included in the fiscal year 1992 tax law enforcement account for this activity. In addition, the Committee has provided an additional $28,000,000 and 300 FTE's for this program in the Office of National Drug Control Policy's special forfeiture fund in fiscal year 1992. The full amount budgeted for TFI in fiscal year 1992 is $320,248,000 and 4,593 full-time equivalent positions. The Committee continues to be concerned that the Service has not given this important law enforcement program the resources and focus it requires to be successful and aid antidrug efforts. The Committee instructs the Commissioner of the IRS to develop a reorganization plan for TFI by February 1, 1992. This plan should grant special agents and other TFI personnel direct-line authority to the Assistant Commissioner for Criminal Investigations without going through the regional offices.

Due to severe budgetary constraints, the Committee has denied the requested increase of $45,899,000 to begin new revenue compliance initiatives in 1992. In addition, the Committee has reduced funding in the budget request for continuation from the fiscal year 1991 revenue compliance initiatives by $4,000,000 to the $172,000,000 second-year cost of these initiatives provided to the Committee under the provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

PROPOSED IRS RULE ON THE ALLOCATION OF CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS

The Committee is concerned that a recently proposed IRS tax regulation could seriously jeopardize charitable contributions to U.S. charities with international missions and programs in the developing world. The proposed change is an amendment to the existing regulations governing the allocation of charitable contributions by donors to American nonprofit organizations engaged in relief, educational, and other beneficial activities outside the United States.

The proposed regulation would require that taxpayers with foreign earnings allocate charitable deductions attributable to donations of property used solely within the United States to their domestic-source income. All charitable deductions attributable to donations used solely outside the United States would be allocated to foreign source income. Under the proposed regulation, taxpayers with excess foreign tax credits, would receive no incentive for contributions made to U.S. charitable organizations for worthwhile programs overseas, and could reasonably be expected to significantly cut back such contributions, jeopardizing humanitarian programs, and entire organizations. It seems particularly misguided that at a time of constantly increasing humanitarian needs overseas, and ever increasing pressure on the Federal budget that this regulation would act as a disincentive for charity.

This regulation would clearly have a deleterious effect on contributions to some charities. The Committee urges the Treasury De-

partment to revise these regulations and to seek methods for encouraging increased contributions to all charitable organizations whether their activities are domestic or international.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Appropriations, 1991	$942,932,000
Budget estimate, 1992	1,294,713,000
House allowance	1,294,713,000
Committee recommendation	1,294,713,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,294,713,000 for information systems activities in fiscal year 1992. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

FUNCTIONS UNDER THIS ACCOUNT

The information systems appropriation provides funding for four activities: processing and services, compliance and enforcement, program support, and tax systems modernization.

The processing and services activity provides automation support for the processing of tax and information returns, issuing refunds and notices and accounting for tax revenue. It also provides automation support for assisting taxpayers in meeting their tax obligations.

The compliance and enforcement activity provides automation support for systems involved in directing IRS compliance and enforcement programs, including: examination of tax returns, collecting unpaid tax accounts, securing delinquent returns, investigating tax fraud, resolving tax disputes, and determining the tax liability status or exemption of organizations.

The program support activity provides automation support for all IRS programs of an administrative nature, including management and financial information, logistics, payroll and personnel, and the automation of internal audit and security.

The tax systems modernization activity provides for the major redesign and acquisition of the basic information system infrastructure to achieve a fully integrated framework for tax administration operations. This includes implementing the design and development of a redesigned tax administration system, developing target architecture, replacing equipment at the Service's two corporate sites with compatible hardware and software, acquiring service center support systems to house redesigned and existing functions currently performed in the service centers and other major redesign activities. Modernization of the Federal tax administration is critical to the long-term well-being of the Nation's tax collection program. Once completed it will increase revenues, make the system more efficient, and improve services to the taxpayer and improve tax compliance and confidence.

IRS COMPUTER CENTER

In testimony before the Committee, the General Services Administration indicated that the lease award for the annex at the IRS Computer Center in Martinsburg would occur in November 1991 and agency occupancy would occur in January 1993. The General

Services Administration is directed to submit a status report to the Committee within 1 month of enactment of this legislation on the progress of this project, including the number of employees to be housed in the facility (new and old) and the annual economic impact of the annex and the computer center once all facilities are completed.

IRS—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The Committee has recommended approval of one administrative provision for the Internal Revenue Service.

The Committee has concurred with the administration's request to include a provision which authorizes IRS to transfer up to 4 percent of any appropriation made available to the agency in fiscal year 1992, to any other IRS account, with the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

U.S. Secret Service

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$411,697,000
Budget estimate, 1992	475,423,000
House allowance	475,423,000
Committee recommendation	475,423,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $475,423,000 for the U.S. Secret Service in fiscal year 1992. This amount is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The $475,423,000 funding level provided by the Committee for the operations of the Secret Service will support a full-time equivalent staffing level of 4,535 full-time equivalent positions, which reflects an increase of four positions above the fiscal year 1991 enacted level. The increase in funding will provide the Secret Service with the resources to implement initiatives including the Candidate Nominee Protection Program, enhancements to the Vice President's residence, and technical security measures.

SECRET SERVICE FUNCTIONS

Investigations, protection, and uniformed activities.—The Service must provide for the protection of the President of the United States, members of his immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice President, or other officer next in the order of succession to the Office of the President, and the Vice President-elect, and the members of their immediate families unless the members decline such protection; protection of the person of a visiting head and accompany spouse of a foreign state or foreign government and, at the direction of the President, other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States and official representatives of the United States performing special missions abroad; the protection of the person of a former President and his spouse during their lifetime, the protection of the person of a spouse of a former President until their death or remarriage, and minor children of a former President until they reach 16 years of age, unless such protection is declined. The Service is also responsible for the detection and arrest of persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, or altering of any of

the obligations or other securities of the United States and foreign governments; the investigation of thefts and frauds relating to Treasury electronic fund transfers; fraudulent use of debit and credit cards; fraud and related activity in connection with Government identification documents; computer fraud; food coupon fraud; the investigation of personnel, tort claims, and other criminal and noncriminal cases.

The Secret Service Uniformed Division protects the Executive Residence and grounds in the District of Columbia; any building in which White House offices are located; the President and members of his immediate family; the temporary official residence and grounds of the Vice President in the District of Columbia; the Vice President and members of his immediate family; foreign diplomatic missions located in the Washington metropolitan area; the Treasury Building, its annex and grounds, and such other areas as the President may direct on a case-by-case basis.

Other security programs.—This activity maintains control of all no-year funding required for the Secret Service in order to complete projects which encompass more than 1 fiscal year.

The requested increases recommended by the Committee are: $258,000 for additional positions in investigations and administrative programs; $6,900,000 for program initiatives delayed from fiscal year 1991; $25,266,000 for the Candidate Nominee Protection Program; $650,000 for enhancements to the Vice President's Residence; $635,000 for technical security projects; $270,000 for technical security countermeasures; $1,000,000 for communication projects; $350,000 for ADP enhancements; $1,000,000 for training; $70,000 for intelligence projects; $4,400,000 for building consolidation activities; and $7,500,000 for increased pay costs. If any of the above increases are not used by the Service for the purposes identified and in the amounts requested in fiscal year 1992, the Committee expects the Service to submit a reprogramming request for prior approval.

1993 WORLD UNIVERSITY GAMES

The Committee commends the Secret Service for its involvement in security planning related to the 1993 World University Games. The games will present a challenge beyond the capacity of State and local law enforcement agencies to meet alone. The Committee expects the Secret Service to meet its share of the security program related to the games from existing resources but will consider a request if it appears that the need for assistance will exceed available resources.

The following summary table indicates the staffing levels that will be authorized under the appropriation level recommended by the Committee:

STANDARD CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

[Direct obligations only]

	Fiscal year—			
	1990 actual	1991 proposed authorized level	1992 appropriation request	1992 increase/ decrease from fiscal year 1991
Total number of permanent positions	4,602	4,697	4,697	.....
Full-time equivalent [FTE] work-years	4,420	4,531	4,535	.....
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION				
Personnel compensation:				
Permanent positions	$159,124,000	$168,445,000	$184,894,000	$16,449,000
Positions other than permanent	4,586,000	5,010,000	5,010,000	.....
Other personnel compensation	35,480,000	42,415,000	48,128,000	5,713,000
Special personnel services payments	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total personnel compensation	199,190,000	215,870,000	238,032,000	22,162,000
Personnel benefits	41,200,000	46,677,000	50,766,000	4,089,000
Travel and transportation of persons	29,196,000	32,710,000	51,379,000	18,669,000
Transportation of things	1,763,000	1,756,000	1,973,000	217,000
Rents, communications, and utilities:				
Rental payments to GSA	24,461,000	27,337,000	32,324,000	4,987,000
Rental payments to others	443,000	200,000	253,000	53,000
Other rents, communications, and utilities	19,640,000	19,688,000	21,014,000	1,326,000
Printing and reproduction	542,000	763,000	802,000	39,000
Other services	26,079,000	30,715,000	43,735,000	13,020,000
Supplies and materials	6,500,000	8,010,000	8,716,000	706,000
Equipment	12,654,000	22,101,000	22,493,000	392,000
Lands and structures	3,882,000	919,000	3,891,000	2,972,000
Insurance claims and indemnities	60,000	45,000	45,000	.....
Total obligations	365,610,000	406,791,000	475,423,000	68,632,000
Expired unobligated balance	149,000	.....	.....	.....
Transferred to other accounts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Obligations of prior year funds	341,000	709,000	.....	(709,000)
Total actual obligations, proposed authorized level, and budget estimate	366,100,000	407,500,000	475,423,000	67,923,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

General Provisions

The Committee recommends that certain general provisions be included in the Senate bill. The provisions do the following:

Section 101 authorizes certain basic services within the Treasury Department in fiscal year 1992, including purchase of uniforms; maintenance, repairs, and cleaning; purchase of insurance for official motor vehicles operated in foreign countries; and contracts with the Department of State for health and medical services to employees and their dependents serving in foreign countries.

Section 102 establishes certain codes of conduct for employees of the Internal Revenue Service in carrying out their tax collection duties.

Section 103 prohibits the Department of the Treasury from direct billing any of its bureaus for the postage costs of another Treasury bureau.

Section 104 eliminates the collection of excise taxes on the importation of certain firearms.

Section 105 prohibits the use of funds for the implementation of the proposed Treasury Department voice messaging system.

TITLE II—U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriations, 1991	$472,592,000
Budget estimate, 1992	182,778,000
House allowance	649,301,000
Committee recommendation	383,000,000

The Committee has recommended an appropriation of $383,000,000 in fiscal year 1992 for payment to the Postal Service fund. This amount is $200,222,000 above the OMB budget request and $266,301,000 below the House allowance.

Revenue forgone on free and reduced-rate mail enables postage rates to be set at levels below the unsubsidized rates for certain second-class, third-class, and forth-class mail as authorized by title 39, United States Code, section 3626, as amended. Free mail for the blind and overseas voters will continue to be provided at the funding level recommended by the Committee.

PUBLIC SERVICE SUBSIDY

The Committee notes that the Postal Service requested no funds for public service costs specified in the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970. Appropriations for public service costs were initially authorized by Congress in the act of 1970 to provide for "a maximum degree of effective and regular postal services nationwide, in communities where post offices may not be deemed self-sustaining, as elsewhere." The Committee has not provided any funding to cover these public service costs in fiscal year 1992. However, the Committee has concurred with the House by including provisions in the bill that would: assure that mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free; that 6-day delivery and rural delivery of mail shall continue at the 1983 level; and that none of the funds provided be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices in fiscal year 1992. These are services that must be maintained in fiscal year 1992 and beyond. The Committee believes that, despite the lack of public service appropriations, these critical postal services are the linchpin of services that the public deserves and expects.

POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE

The Committee is aware of efforts within the Postal Service to provide increased pay and benefits for postal inspectors. The Committee applauds these efforts as it believes the inspectors deserve the pay and benefits which are comparable to those provided to other Federal law enforcement officers. The Committee urges the Chief Postal Inspector and the Postmaster General to work expedi-

tiously to formulate and implement pay reform for Postal Inspectors and keep the Committee advised of the progress being made.

SOUTHERN MARYLAND POSTAL REGION

The Committee is concerned by the most recent report by the U.S. Postal Service that showed mail delivery in the southern Maryland region to be the worst in the Nation. Surveys showed that only 55.9 percent of overnight mail reached its destination on time, which was a sharp drop in performance from previous ratings. The Committee directs the Postal Service to take immediate steps to restore service levels to at least be equal with the national average. The Committee expects that regular accounting periods of no less than 4 weeks will be established for this region, and that onsite reviews and observations be made to ensure that service improves on a consistent basis. The Committee expects to be kept closely informed of what action is taken to identify and resolve the problem of mail delivery in the southern Maryland region, but in no event less than on a quarterly basis.

NONFUNDED LIABILITIES OF FORMER POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Appropriations, 1991	$38,142,000
Budget estimate, 1992	40,575,000
House allowance	40,575,000
Committee recommendation	40,575,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $40,575,000 for nonfunded liabilities of the former Post Office Department. This amount is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

Pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 2004, an annual appropriation is required to provide compensation to postal employees for injuries which occurred prior to July 1, 1971, while employed by the Post Office Department. The Postal Service share of the costs for compensation payments billed to it by the Department of Labor in the latest fiscal year is $38,142,000. All Federal agencies meet their responsibilities, as required by Public Law 93–416, by reimbursing the Labor Department the appropriate amounts. Requiring all agencies to budget for workers compensation costs focuses their attention on promoting safer and healthier workplaces for their employees and helps assure that they effectively manage their claims to get people back to work as quickly as possible.

TITLE III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

SUMMARY

The President's fiscal year 1992 budget request for the 13 Executive Office of the President [EOP] accounts funded in this bill totals $288,403,000 which is $42,023,750 above the total fiscal year 1991 appropriations level. These 13 accounts include: Compensation of the President, Office of Administration, the White House Office, the Executive Residence at the White House, the Official Residence of the Vice President, Special Assistance to the President, the Council of Economic Advisors, the Office of Policy Development, the National Security Council, the National Critical Materials Council, the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy. For the EOP accounts included in this bill, the Committee recommends a total funding level of $322,199,750 for fiscal year 1992, or $33,796,750 above the total funding level requested by the President.

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Appropriations, 1991	$250,000
Budget estimate, 1992	250,000
House allowance	250,000
Committee recommendation	250,000

The fiscal year 1992 budget request for compensation of the President is $250,000. This amount includes $200,000 for the direct salary of the President as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 102, and a $50,000 expense account for official expenses, with any unused portions reverting to the Treasury. This expense account is not considered as taxable to the President.

The Committee concurs with the House in recommending the full budget request of $250,000 for compensation of the President.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$25,410,000
Budget estimate, 1992	24,510,000
House allowance	23,010,000
Committee recommendation	24,510,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $24,510,000 for the Office of Administration in fiscal year 1992. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and $1,500,000 above the House allowance.

The Office of Administration [OA] was created by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977 and formally established by Executive Order 12028. The purpose of the Office of Administration is to provide

common administrative support and services to all agencies within the Executive Office of the President [EOP] and upon request, services in direct support of the President. These EOP agencies include: Council of Economic Advisers; Council on Environmental Quality—including the Office of Environmental Quality Management Fund; Office of Policy Development; National Security Council; President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board; President's Intelligence Oversight Board; Office of Administration; Office of Management and Budget; Office of Federal Procurement Policy; Office of Science and Technology Policy; Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (with a branch office in Geneva, Switzerland); Office of the Vice President; White House Office; National Critical Materials Council; Office of National Drug Policy Control, and the Official Residence of the Vice President.

The Office of Administration is composed of five functional divisions which are: Personnel Management Division; Financial Management Division; Administrative Operations Division; Library and Information Services Division; and the Information Resource Management Division.

The services provided by these divisions are personnel management which includes recruitment, classification, training, and administration of equal employment opportunity programs; financial management, which is responsible for accounting, budget, payroll, travel, and imprest fund; administrative operations, which provide mail and messenger, printing, graphics, document preparation, procurement, and supply services; the library, which gives support for information services including records management along with maintenance of all periodicals, books and microfilm; and the Automated Systems Division, which provides all systems development, computer operations, and related support services.

This level of funding will provide an additional 12 full-time permanent positions; fund the design and implementation of a new computer system and its associated software; a new accounting system; development of a child care facility; as well as other activities.

The White House Office

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$32,799,000
Budget estimate, 1992	34,885,000
House allowance	34,855,000
Committee recommendation	34,885,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $34,885,000 for the White House Office. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

These funds provide the President with staff assistance and provide administrative services for the direct support of the President. This funding level will provide for 401 full-time permanent positions, or 20 over the current personnel level. Public Law 95–570 authorizes appropriations for the White House Office and codifies the activities of the White House Office.

Executive Residence at the White House

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$8,495,000
Budget estimate, 1992	8,362,000
House allowance	8,362,000
Committee recommendation	8,362,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,362,000 for the Executive Residence at the White House. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

These funds provide for the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electrical power and fixtures, of the Executive Residence.

The Executive Residence staff provides for the operation of the Executive Residence. A staff of domestic employees accomplish general housekeeping, prepare and serve meals, greet visitors, and provide services as required in support of official and ceremonial functions. A staff of 34 tradespersons, including plumbers, carpenters, painters, on a single shift; electricians on a double shift; and operating engineers on a 24-hour basis, maintains and makes repairs, minor modifications, and improvements to the 132 rooms and the mechanical systems, and provides support for official and ceremonial functions.

A staff of 15 specialized employees provide services necessary to the operation of the White House and official and ceremonial functions. This staff includes five florists, five curators, and five calligraphers.

An administrative staff consists of the chief usher, four assistant ushers, one executive grounds superintendent, and one administrative officer. This staff is charged with management and administrative functions of the Executive Residence. This requires coordination with the Executive Office of the President, the National Park Service, the military, the U.S. Secret Service, the General Services Administration, and other agencies.

The equivalent of 4 full-time work-years of extra staff above the ceiling for full-time permanent positions are hired under personal services contract agreements (service by agreement) to provide additional help as required for official and ceremonial functions.

This funding level will allow for the continued restoration of the exterior of the White House and other maintenance activities.

Official Residence of the Vice President

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$626,000
Budget estimate, 1992	324,000
House allowance	324,000
Committee recommendation	324,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $324,000 for the official residence of the Vice President. This amount is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The "Official residence of the Vice President (residence)" account was established by Public Law 93-346 on July 12, 1974. The residence is located on the grounds of the Naval Observatory in the District of Columbia and serves as a facility for official and ceremonial functions and as a home for the Vice President and his family.

The objective of the "Residence" account is to provide for the care of, operation, maintenance, repair, improvement, and alteration of the residence and to provide such appropriate equipment, furnishings, dining facilities, services, and provisions as may be required to enable the Vice President to perform and discharge the duties, functions, and obligations associated with his high office.

Beginning in fiscal year 1992 costs to renovate the residence will be provided by the Department of the Navy. The Committee has had a longstanding interest in the condition of the residence and expects to be kept fully apprised by the Vice President's office of any and all renovations and alterations made to the residence by the Navy.

Special Assistance to the President

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$2,587,000
Budget estimate, 1992	2,932,000
House allowance	2,932,000
Committee recommendation	2,932,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,932,000 for special assistance to the President. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The "Special assistance to the President" account was established on September 26, 1970, to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President. This assistance takes the form of directed and special presidentially assigned functions. The Vice President, through Cabinet membership and White House contact, is involved on a continuing basis regarding Presidential responsibilities.

Among the Vice President's specifically directed functions are the following: Member of the President's Cabinet, acting as Chairman when the President is absent; statutory member of the National Security Council; Chairman of the Special Situation Group; ex officio member of all Cabinet councils; and Member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The objective of the Office of the Vice President is to efficiently and effectively advise, assist, and support the Vice President in the areas of domestic policy, national security affairs, counsel, administration, press, scheduling, advance, special projects and assignments. A staff is also provided for the wife of the Vice President.

The Vice President also has a staff funded by the Senate to assist him in the performance of his duties in the legislative branch.

The level of funding recommended by the Committee will allow for 26 full-time permanent positions in fiscal year 1992, the same level as provided in fiscal year 1991.

Council of Economic Advisers

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$3,064,000
Budget estimate, 1992	3,345,000
House allowance	3,345,000
Committee recommendation	3,345,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,345,000 for salaries and expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The activities of the Council are set forth in the Employment Act of 1946. They include the following: To assist and advise the President in the preparation of the "Economic Report"; to gather and analyze timely information concerning current and prospective economic developments and report regularly to the President on the relationship of these developments to the achievement of maximum employment, production, and purchasing power as prescribed in the act; to appraise and report to the President on the extent to which the various programs and activities of the Federal Government contribute to the carrying out of the purposes of the act; to develop and recommend to the President national economic policies to foster and promote competitive enterprise, to avoid economic fluctuations, and to maintain maximum employment, production, and purchasing power; and to make such studies, reports, and recommendations on Federal economic policy and legislation as the President may request.

In carrying out these duties, the Council consults regularly with other Government agencies and departments, as well as the Congress, and representatives of business, labor, consumers, agriculture, State and local governments, and the economics profession. In addition, the members and staff of the Council are frequently called upon to serve on Cabinet Council working groups in a wide variety of fields.

Included in the Council's staff is a statistical unit which is responsible for the monthly publication "Economic Indicators" and the preparation of the statistical material in the annual "Economic Report of the President," as well as for providing continuous assistance to the Council and professional staff.

The level of funding recommended by the Committee in fiscal year 1992 will allow for a total of 41 full-time permanent positions, or an increase of 3 above the current level.

Office of Policy Development

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$3,395,000
Budget estimate, 1992	3,701,000
House allowance	3,701,000
Committee recommendation	3,701,000

The Committee recommends $3,701,000 for the Office of Policy Development. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The Office of Policy Development advises and assists the President in the formulation, evaluation, and coordination of long-range economic and domestic policy; supports the operation of the Office of Cabinet Affairs, including the Domestic Policy Council and the Economic Policy Council; and, in accordance with Executive Order No. 12296, supports the President's Economic Policy Advisory Board.

The level of funding recommended by the Committee will allow for a total of 51 full-time permanent positions in fiscal year 1992, or an increase of 7 positions above the fiscal year 1991 level.

National Critical Materials Council

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$400,000
Budget estimate, 1992	235,000
House allowance	235,000
Committee recommendation	235,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $235,000 for the National Critical Materials Council within the Executive Office of the President. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The National Critical Materials Council was created by the National Critical Materials Act of 1984 with a wide variety of purposes and statutory obligations, including the following responsibilities: To help establish and coordinate Federal materials-related policies, programs, and research and technology activities; to advise the President on materials issues, as appropriate; to review Federal compliance with the 1980 Materials Policy Act; to evaluate critical materials needs, including research and development, of industry and government; and to assess materials-related education, including the supply of materials scientists and engineers, in consultation with the academic community.

The Council has reviewed a wide variety of possible issues to focus on, including the economic health of the domestic mining and minerals processing industries, the adequacy of critical materials availability to meet national security requirements, Federal and private sector research and development activities in the advanced materials area, and the effect on the Nation's economy of trends in the minerals and materials industries. Both the Council and staff have held numerous meetings with Federal agency officials, industry and academic leaders in both the basic minerals and advanced materials fields, and have testified to Congress on these topics.

The funds provided by the Committee will allow a permanent full-time staffing level of three in fiscal year 1992, the same level as on board in fiscal year 1991.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the lack of proper management at the Council. Committee instructions, as well as Congressional mandates, have been continually ignored and funds provided to hire permanent staff have been either used for other purposes or allowed to lapse. As a result, the mission of the Council continues to be hamstrung by poor supervision, direction, and leadership. The Council was placed in the Executive Office of the President to coordinate materials and minerals at the highest

level of government within the Executive Branch. Unfortunately, as a separate Executive Office of the President agency, the Council has not received the attention or focus from the White House which Congress thought it deserved when the Council was authorized.

Current authorization for the Council expires in fiscal year 1993. Instead of recommending sweeping changes for the organization of the Council in fiscal year 1992, the Committee will await the recommendations and actions of the appropriate authorizing committees of the Congress. As an interim measure, however, the Committee has included language in the bill which requires Council funding in fiscal year 1992 to only be used in support of work undertaken in close cooperation with the National Security Council and only for those activities which are consistent with its legislative mandate.

The Committee is aware of the support being provided to the Council from the Bureau of Mines and the Department of Energy. Both of these agencies have expansive expertise in minerals and materials policy. The Committee believes the Council would be well served to take the advice and counsel of these two agencies before making policy decisions.

The Committee wishes to place the Council on notice that unless activities at the Council dramatically change to reflect congressional intent during the course of fiscal year 1992 and unless the agency demonstrates that it can properly manage itself, the Committee will consider dissolution of the Council in fiscal year 1993.

National Security Council

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$5,893,000
Budget estimate, 1992	6,145,000
House allowance	6,145,000
Committee recommendation	6,145,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,145,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Security Council. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The primary purpose of the Council is to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security. Subject to direction by the President, it is the responsibility of the Council to assess and appraise the objectives, commitments, and risks of the United States in relation to actual and potential military power, to consider policies on matters of common interest to the departments and agencies of the Government, and to make recommendations and other reports to the President.

The level of funding recommended by the Committee provides a total of 60 full-time permanent staff, the same level as funded in fiscal year 1991.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$48,343,000
Budget estimate, 1992	53,434,000
House allowance	50,470,000
Committee recommendation	53,434,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $53,434,000. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and $2,964,000 above the House allowance.

The Office of Management and Budget [OMB] assists the President in the discharge of his budgetary, management, and other executive responsibilities. The Office performs the function of assisting the President in the preparation and execution of the Federal budget. The Office also provides the President with an institutional staff capability in executive management—particularly in program evaluation and coordination, management reform, regulatory analysis, Government organization, and information and management systems.

The recommended level of funding in fiscal year 1991 will provide a staffing level of 600 full-time permanent positions, or an increase of 23 positions above the level funded in fiscal year 1991.

Below is a comparison of the staffing levels by division of the Office of Management and Budget from 1990 through fiscal year 1992:

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

	1990 actual	1991 estimate	1992 request
Total compensable work-years:			
Full-time equivalent employment	507	561	600
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours	8	8	8

DISTRIBUTION BY PROGRAM AREA OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT POSITIONS

	Fiscal year—	
	1990 actual FTE	1992 requested FTE postions
Budget review	71	78
National security and international affairs	61	69
Economics and government	55	63
Natural resources, energy, and science	65	69
Human resources, veterans, and labor	60	63
Director's Office [1]	55	62
Management	56	103
Information and regulatory affairs	58	65
Legislative reference	26	28
Total positions	307	600

[1] The Director's Office includes the following components: the Office of the Director, external affairs, General Counsel's Office, the Administration Office, the Office of Legislative Affairs, and the Office of Economic Policy.

MARKETINC ORDERS

Marketing orders which are authorized under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 have made valuable contributions to the stability of many of our agricultural commodity markets. In addition to assuring orderly markets for both producers and consumers, marketing orders have provided for quality control standards, research and promotional programs, and supply management programs.

The Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 gave direct supervision and control over the management of marketing orders to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Office of Management and Budget has never been given any legislative authority over marketing orders. OMB has attempted to become involved in the management of marketing order programs through the President's task force on regulatory review in recent years. The Committee has included language prohibiting OMB from acting with regard to marketing orders. The purpose of this language is to reaffirm USDA's sole authority in an area where they have developed the necessary expertise and trained personnel over the years to effectively monitor and enforce agricultural marketing order programs.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO STATISTICAL DATA

The Committee has again included language which prohibits OMB from curtailing the collection and dissemination of alcohol and tobacco statistical data. The Committee believes such data is valuable in addressing such problems as alcohol abuse, public health, and industrial safety.

The Committee, however, recognizes the continuing need and directs the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [ATF] to continue the monthly collection of alcoholic beverage statistics.

TRANSCRIPT REVIEW

The Committee has included language in the bill that would prohibit OMB from altering certain transcripts.

HIGH-INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREA FUNDS

The Committee is aware of the role played by the Office of Management and Budget in the proposed allocation of fiscal year 1992 high-intensity drug trafficking area [HIDTA] funds. It is the Committee's understanding that instead of allowing drug control agencies to request fiscal year 1992 funding required to meet drug control priorities as identified in the 1991 national drug control strategy, OMB informally allocated the $50,000,000 HIDTA funds included in the Office of National Drug Control Policy budget request, by agency, in the fiscal year 1992 budget formulation process. The Committee notes that the limited HIDTA funds are to be allocated by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy once annual HIDTA strategies have been formulated. During the time period in which OMB gave guidance to agencies on how the fiscal year 1992 HIDTA funds would be allocated, not only were the 1992 HIDTA strategies not formulated, but neither were the 1991 strategies. Upon appropriating this rather small amount of funds to sup-

plement antidrug activities, the Committee expects these funds will be used for meeting drug control requirements that could not have been anticipated by drug control agencies during the normal budget formulation process. These funds are not to be used for meeting basic agency operating responsibilities. The Committee wishes to remind the Director of OMB that the allocation of HIDTA funds is the responsibility of the Director of ONDCP and not OMB. The Committee not only rejects the allocation of HIDTA funds as proposed by OMB for fiscal year 1992 but wants to express in the clearest possible terms that it will reject any and all future attempts by OMB to allocate these funds during the budget formulation process.

BORDER PATROL DEFICIENCIES

The Committee is extremely concerned about the continuing lack of funds in Presidential budget requests to properly carry out the very significant missions of the U.S. Border Patrol. A General Accounting Office [GAO] report entitled "Border Patrol: Southwest Border Enforcement Affected by Mission Expansion and Budget", concluded that a high attrition rate and insufficient hiring practices, outdated equipment and vehicles, and a decline in the amount of time agents devote to border activities have hampered the Border Patrol's ability to carry out its responsibilities. These conclusions, which were recently documented, have been well known for many years. The Committee does not understand why this very important drug enforcement agency does not receive the attention and resources it requires from the executive branch to carry out its statutory responsibilities. For this reason, the Committee is directing the Office of Management and Budget to review the requirements of the Border Patrol, particularly in the drug enforcement area, and identify how these funding and other deficiencies will be corrected in the coming fiscal year. The Committee instructs the Director of Office of Management and Budget [OMB] to develop recommendations on how to correct the problems cited in the GAO report and submit these recommendations to the Committee by March 15, 1992. OMB should also identify options for improving border control functions including, but not limited to, establishing the Border Patrol as a separate bureau within the Department of Justice and/or the consolidation of Federal border control agencies.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$2,914,000
Budget estimate, 1992	3,058,000
House allowance	3,058,000
Committee recommendation	3,058,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,058,000 for the Office of Federal Procurement Policy [OFPP]. The Committee recommendation is identical to the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The Office of Federal Procurement Policy is responsible for promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the procurement of property and services by and for the executive branch.

The Office of Federal Procurement Policy funds the Federal Acquisition Institute to serve as the interagency focal point for promoting and coordinating Governmentwide planning, development, implementation, and evaluation of programs in procurement, research, education and training, and career development.

The level of funding recommended by the Committee in fiscal year 1992 will allow a total of 37 full-time permanent positions or the same level as provided in fiscal year 1991.

Office of National Drug Control Policy

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$99,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	69,222,000
House allowance	69,122,000
Committee recommendation	113,018,750

The Committee's recommendation for salaries and expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy for fiscal year 1992 is $113,018,750. This amount is $43,796.750 above the budget estimate and $43,896,750 more than the House allowance.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy [ONDCP] was established pursuant to section 1002 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Public Law 100-690. The Office of National Drug Control Policy is the President's primary executive branch agency for drug policy and program oversight. The law provides for four positions subject to Senate confirmation: a Director; a Deputy Director for Supply Reduction; a Deputy Director for Demand Reduction; and an Associate Director for State and Local Affairs. The Director is charged by law with the formulation, evaluation, coordination, and oversight of both international and domestic antidrug abuse functions of all executive branch agencies, and to ensure that such functions sustain and complement State and local antidrug abuse efforts.

Mandated ONDCP activities include the annual development of a national drug control strategy; the coordination and oversight of all Federal antidrug policies and programs covering 36 separate departments and agencies and the programs they administer; the development of a consolidated drug control budget for presentation to the President and the Congress, including budget certifications and quarterly reprogramming reports; the encouragement of the private sector and State and local initiatives for drug prevention and control; recommendations to the President regarding changes in the organization, management, and budgets of Federal departments and agencies engaged in the antidrug effort; representation of the administration's drug policies and proposals to the Congress; the participation by the Director in National Security Council deliberations and decisions concerning drugs; the production of legislatively mandated studies and reports for submission to the President and the Congress, and the establishment and oversight of numerous legislatively mandated national campaigns and commissions.

In addition to the national drug control strategy, the ONDCP must also develop and present to the President and the Congress a consolidated national drug control budget proposal to implement the strategy. As mandated by law, each report must include a full assessment of the resources required to implement the national drug control strategy, as well as 3-year projections for program and budget priorities.

The funds provided in fiscal year 1992 will support a permanent full-time staffing level of 127, or an increase of 12 over the fiscal year 1991 enacted level and 3 less than the budget request. The Committee has denied the request for an increase of $87,000 for three new driver positions for the deputy directors and is recommending a reduction of $16,250, which reflects a 2½-percent reduction in travel. This reduction is in addition to the 5-percent general travel reduction mandated for all accounts in this bill. Under the current budget constraints the Committee believes the request of increased funds for drivers is unjustified.

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Public Law 100–690, was amended during 1990 to provide for the establishment of a Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center within the Office of National Drug Control Policy. This office is authorized to serve as the central counter-narcotics enforcement research and development organization of the U.S. Government. The law provides for the appointment of a chief scientist to head up this new center and for the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, acting through the chief scientist, to make a priority ranking of scientific needs according to fiscal and technological feasibility as part of the National Counter-Drug Enforcement Research and Development Strategy.

The Committee recognizes the substantial progress that has been made during the past year to identify counter-drug enforcement technology requirements of the drug control agencies. The Committee, while encouraged by the infusion of $8,000,000 in fiscal year 1991 funds to support research and development efforts to benefit the high-intensity drug trafficking areas, recognizes that much more needs to be done in this area. The Committee understands that 104 unfunded projects costing an estimated $630,000,000 have been identified as a result of operational requirements prioritized in the National Counter-Drug Enforcement Research and Development Strategy.

The Committee is pleased with the establishment of the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center in recognition of this need, and understands that a chief scientist to head up the Center will be on board in the near future. The Committee has approved the $500,000 requested for fiscal year 1992 for salaries and expenses of the Center. In addition, the Committee has recommended that $10,000,000 be made available to the Center to begin to address national counter-drug enforcement research and development requirements in fiscal year 1992. This amount is $9,000,000 above the level requested. To further augment this funding, the Committee is recommending that an additional $14,000,000 be transferred to the Center out of the special forfeiture fund in fiscal year 1992.

The Committee expects multiagency research and development programs to be coordinated by the Office of National Drug Control

Policy through the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center in order to prevent duplication of effort and to assure that whenever possible, those efforts provide capabilities that transcend the need of any single Federal agency. The Committee also expects the Center to give priority consideration to the application of existing technologies developed by the national laboratories and other Federal research and development facilities to the research, development, and technological needs of drug enforcement agencies. In addition, the Committee directs the Center to use the funding provided to supplement individual drug control agency research budgets thereby providing a source from which priority unfunded counter-drug enforcement research and development needs can be met. Prior to the obligation of these funds, the Committee expects to be notified by the chief scientist on how these funds will be spent; it also expects to receive periodic reports from the chief scientist on the priority counter-drug enforcement research and development requirements identified by the Center.

The following table reflects how the appropriation recommended by the Committee would affect the agency funding levels by object class and FTE's.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY

[In thousands of dollars]

Object class	Fiscal year—		Net change
	1992 request	1992 revised	
Personnel compensation:			
Full-time permanent	8,044	7,989	[1] −55
Other than full-time permanent	157	157	
Other personnel compensation	180	180	
Special personal services payments	121	121	
Total personnel compensation	8,502	8,447	−55
Civilian personnel benefits	1,769	1,755	[2] −14
Total compensation and benefits	10,271	10,202	−69
Travel and transportation of persons	650	634	[3] −16
Transportation of things	38	38	
Rental payments to GSA	1,705	1,705	
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1,094	1,076	[4] −18
Printing and reproduction	200	200	
Other services (including research contracts)	2 885	2,885	
Representation funds	8	8	
Supplies and materials	211	211	
Equipment	660	660	
Subtotal, salaries and expenses	17,722	17,619	−103
High-intensity drug trafficking areas	50,000	85,000	+35,000
Counternarcotics Technology Center	1,500	10,500	+9,000
Subtotal, direct obligations	69,222	113,119	+43,897
Total obligations	69,222	113,119	+43,897

[1] Reflects salaries of drivers.
[2] Reflects benefits of drivers.
[3] Reflects 2.5 percent reduction from fiscal year 1992 request.
[4] Reflects lease of vehicles.

HIGH-INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

In addition to the funds provided for the operations of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, $50,000,000 has been requested in fiscal year 1992 to undertake law enforcement activities in high-intensity drug trafficking areas. The Committee has provided $85,000,000 for drug control activities to be undertaken in the five designated HIDTA's in fiscal year 1992. This amount is $35,000,000 over the President's fiscal year 1992 request for antidrug activities in each of the five high-intensity drug trafficking areas of New York, Miami, Houston, Los Angeles, and the Southwest border and $3,000,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 1991. Of this increased amount, $35,000,000, is provided specifically for assistance to State and local drug control agencies. In allocating these funds, the Committee expects the Director of ONDCP to ensure that the activities receiving these limited additional resources are used strictly for implementing new drug control strategies contained in each of the five high intensity plans which take into consideration local conditions and resource requirements. These funds should not be used to supplant existing support for ongoing Federal, State, or local drug control operations which should be funded out of normal operating budgets of each agency.

The Committee is concerned that once again, funds made available to the Director of ONDCP for HIDTA activities have not been allocated in a timely manner to undertake critical drug control activities. With the shortfall in funding for many drug control initiatives in the current fiscal year, the Committee believes that the Director of ONDCP should take immediate steps to ensure that the high intensity funds are transferred to the appropriate drug control agencies as expeditiously as possible to support the annual strategies formulated for each of the five HIDTA's. In fiscal year 1991, ONDCP gave guidance to each HIDTA on how the funds should be spent prior to the formulation of a formal strategy for each area. To expedite this process in fiscal year 1992, the Committee is allocating the funds for each of the five HIDTA's in the following manner: $15,000,000 for the Southwest border HIDTA and $20,000,000 for the four metropolitan HIDTA's. To ensure that the funding allocations meet the priorities outlined in the strategies, the Committee instructs the Director of ONDCP to submit the strategies, along with the identification of how the funds will be spent, to the Committee for review prior to expenditure. The Committee further instructs the Director of ONDCP to submit strategies prior to the close of fiscal year 1991 and to obligate the HIDTA funds within 90 days of enactment of this act. The Committee has included language in the bill which gives the Department of the Treasury specific authorization to transfer funds directly to the recipient Federal, State, and local drug control entities. This transfer mechanism should reduce the delay in getting these funds to the entities in the timeframe that the Congress intends.

With respect to the Southwest border State and local HIDTA funding, in fiscal year 1992 the Committee instructs the Department of the Treasury to allocate the funds for those drug control activities which are consistent with the HIDTA strategy. The Committee further instructs the Department to allocate the $15,000,000

evenly among the four States comprising the Southwest border HIDTA. These funds shall only be used for those activities approved by the Joint Command Group of Operation Alliance and ultimately, the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement of the Department of the Treasury.

The Committee denies the allocation of HIDTA funds for Federal agency activities as proposed by the Office of Management and Budget and instructs the Director of ONDCP to disregard the instructions received by OMB with respect to the allocation of these funds.

SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

Appropriations, 1991	$46,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	77,000,000
House allowance	77,000,000
Committee recommendation	67,000,000

The Committee has recommended authority to spend up to $67,000,000 of Special Forfeiture Fund proceeds in fiscal year 1992. This amount is $10,000,000 less than the budget request and the House allowance.

Section 6073 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Public Law 100-690, established the Special Forfeiture Fund to be administered by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. In accordance with that act, beginning in fiscal year 1990, up to $150,000,000 in unobligated balances in the Department of Justice assets forfeiture fund are to be transferred to the newly established Special Forfeiture Fund within the Treasury of the United States and be made available to the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. These funds may be carried forward and remain available without limitation for the next fiscal year, subject to appropriation. The authorizing act requires that the President, in consultation with the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, include a separate and detailed request for the use of the amounts in the fund as part of the President's budget submission to the Congress. The law also requires that these funds be used for supplementing existing Federal funds and not supplanting funds otherwise available for drug control activities. The authorization further requires that any funds requested for disbursement from the special forfeiture fund reflect the priorities of the national drug control strategy.

Of the $67,000,000 made available to the Special Forfeiture Fund in fiscal year 1992, the Committee has provided $28,000,000 for transfer to the Internal Revenue Service, "Tax law enforcement" account, for the hiring, training, and equipping of 200 special agents and 100 support personnel for tax fraud investigations of the IRS for drug investigations in the high-intensity drug trafficking areas; $5,000,000 for transfer to the U.S. Secret Service for a West African task force drug initiative; $10,000,000 for the U.S. Border Patrol for the hiring, training, and equipping of 100 full-time equivalent additional Border Patrol agents for the Southwest border; $10,000,000 for transfer to the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration's Office of Substance Abuse Policy for no more than 10 demonstration projects which permit sub-

stance-abusing women to reside in comprehensive community prevention and treatment facilities with their children for needed services—these programs should offer such mothers new behavior and education skills which can help prevent substance abuse in subsequent generations; and the transfer of $14,000,000 to the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center of ONDCP for counter-drug research and development activities. The Committee expects the Director of ONDCP to report to the Committee on the allocation of these funds by February 1, 1992.

Funds Appropriated to the President

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

Appropriations, 1991	$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	1,000,000
House allowance	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000 for unanticipated needs. The Committee recommendation is identical to the budget request and the House allowance.

In 1940, Congress recognized the need for the President of the United States to have limited funds available to meet unplanned and unbudgeted contingencies. In so doing, an account entitled "Emergency fund for the President" was created allowing the President, as the head of the National Government, to confront unforeseen problems demanding immediate executive action. In 1975, Congress changed the account title to "Unanticipated needs."

Expenditures from this account may be authorized only by the President while the Director of the Office of Management and Budget provides the necessary control to assure that only unforeseen priorities are financed. Prior use of these funds has occurred under tight budget control and covered unanticipated needs not met from regular budget accounts nor available in a timely fashion through the supplemental budget process.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$2,079,000
Budget estimate, 1992	2,227,000
House allowance	2,227,000
Committee recommendation	2,227,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,227,000 for the Administrative Conference of the United States. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The Conference is authorized on a permanent basis to assist the President, the Congress, the administrative agencies, and executive agencies in improving administrative procedure. It is responsible for conducting studies of the efficiency, adequacy, and fairness of present procedures by which the Federal administrative agencies and executive departments determine the rights, privileges, and obligations of private persons. On the basis of such studies, the Conference issues formal recommendations for improvements and then encourages implementation of the recommendations through appropriate agency, congressional, or judicial action.

In addition to its research activities, the Conference also arranges for the interchange among administrative agencies of information useful in improving administrative procedures; collects, tabulates, analyzes, and publishes statistics from administrative agencies to identify and correct delays and other problems in the administrative process; and, on an ongoing basis, furnishes assistance and advice on matters of administrative procedure to the agencies, Congress, and others.

The funding level of $2,227,000 will allow the Administrative Conference to maintain its current level of 24 full-time equivalent positions while supporting the Conference's increased assistance to agencies whose budgets do not permit reimbursement. It also funds training and program evaluation for alternative dispute resolution and negotiated rulemaking by the agencies.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$1,300,000
Budget estimate, 1992	1,330,000
House allowance	1,330,000
Committee recommendation	1,330,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,330,000 for the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. The

Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The Commission is an independent, bipartisan body which attempts to identify and analyze the causes of intergovernmental conflicts and recommends ways of strengthening and improving the American Federal system. The Commission includes representatives of the executive, legislative, and administrative branches of all levels of government—Federal, State, and local—as well as representatives of the general public.

The funding level recommended by the Committee will allow the Commission to maintain its current level of 18 full-time equivalent positions. The funding will allow the Commission to continue its mission of identifying problems arising in the relations between Federal, State, and local governments.

Committee for Purchase From the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$1,160,000
Budget estimate, 1992	1,293,000
House allowance	1,293,000
Committee recommendation	1,446,000

The Committee recommends $1,446,000 for the Committee for Purchase From the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped [CPBOSH]. The Committee recommendation is $153,000 over the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The Committee was established by the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act of 1971.

The Committee's primary objective is to increase the employment opportunities for the blind and other severely handicapped and, whenever possible, to prepare them to engage in normal competitive employment. The Committee determines which commodities and services are suitable for Government procurement from qualified nonprofit agencies serving the blind and other severely handicapped; publishes a procurement list of such commodities and services; determines the fair-market price for commodities and services on the procurement list; and makes rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the act.

The Committee staff supervises the selection and assignment of new commodities and services, assists in establishing prices, reviews and adjusts these prices, verifies the qualifications of workshops, and monitors their performance.

In fiscal year 1988, the Committee was authorized the first increase in staffing since 1979—from 12 positions, to the current level of 13 positions. The level of funding recommended by the Committee will provide a staffing level of 18 in fiscal year 1992. The Committee encourages the CPBOSH to continue its efforts toward streamlining administrative procedures as a further aid toward improving program efficiency and expanding services.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act [JWOD] Act in providing much needed employment opportunities to blind and other severely handicapped Americans,

while at the same time providing quality goods and services to the Federal Government at fair market prices.

In this regard, the Committee intends that CPBOSH, in its monitoring of the designated central nonprofit agencies, assure that all funds acquired by each such agency from nonprofit agencies for the blind and other severely handicapped in conjunction with the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Program be used solely for activities that are consistent with the goal of the program, which is to generate employment and training opportunities for persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

The Congress further recognizes that research, promotional, and advocacy efforts aimed at strengthening and expanding the program are both a statutory and necessary function in order for the Committee for Purchase From the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped [CPBOSH] to fulfill its obligations under the JWOD Act. The Congress supports recent efforts by the CPBOSH to initiate such research and advocacy activities, and has accordingly increased this year's CPBOSH appropriation to help fund these initiatives.

The Committee is also aware that funding for the CPBOSH has not kept pace with the rapid growth of the JWOD Program, resulting in understaffing, and presenting a threat to timely processing of additions to the JWOD procurement list. For this reason, the Committee has recommended a funding level of $1,446,000, or an increase of $153,000 above the budget estimate for fiscal year 1992. This increased funding will permit CPBOSH to hire and support an additional four full-time equivalent positions and fund increased travel requirements associated with these positions. These positions are needed to provide enhanced administrative support and assistance in compliance, pricing, education, and outreach programs. Additional funding is also provided to the Committee for research initiatives.

Federal Election Commission

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$17,150,000
Budget estimate, 1992	18,808,000
House allowance	18,808,000
Committee recommendation	18,808,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $18,808,000 for the Federal Election Commission [FEC]. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

The Federal Election Commission is charged with implementing and enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act [FECA] as amended. This includes: promoting public disclosure of campaign finance activity; providing information to the public, press, and campaign officials on the FECA and campaign finance; obtaining voluntary compliance with the disclosure and limitation provisions of the FECA; and enforcing that disclosure and compliance through audits, investigations, and/or litigation. The Commission is also charged with implementing the Presidential campaign funding programs for both primary and general election campaigns of qualified Presidential candidates. This includes certification, audit, and en-

forcement of the provisions of the Federal funding legislation concerning the use of Federal funds.

The total appropriations recommended for the Commission in fiscal year 1992 will support a full-time permanent staffing level of 266 or an increase of 12 positions over the fiscal year 1991 appropriations level.

General Services Administration

Federal Buildings Fund—Limitations on Availability of Revenue

COMMITTEE FUNDING LEVELS

The Committee has recommended an aggregate limitation on availability of revenue from the Federal buildings fund of $4,027,836,276. This amount is $219,114,724 less than the budget request and $103,509,724 less than the House allowance.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION OF FACILITIES

Appropriations, 1991	($1,460,678,000)
Budget estimate, 1992	(477,021,000)
House allowance	(371,416,000)
Committee recommendation	(385,104,276)

The Committee recommends a limitation of $385,104,276 for construction and acquisition of facilities in fiscal year 1992. The Committee recommendation is $91,916,724 below the budget estimate, and $13,688,276 above the House allowance.

The construction and acquisition of facilities activity meets the space needs of Federal agencies by funding new construction, acquisition of excess properties from the U.S. Postal Service and other Government agencies, and the purchase of commercial buildings. It is the aim of the General Services Administration [GSA] to increase the ratio of Government-owned to leased facilities as the most economical means of housing Government activities in most geographic locations.

Construction and acquisition of facilities—Projects approved by Committee

California: Menlo Park, U.S. Geological Survey, office—laboratory buildings, escalation	$11,047,000
Florida:	
Fort Myers, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse	977,000
Tallahassee, U.S. Courthouse Annex	3,764,000
Georgia:	
Albany, U.S. Courthouse, design	921,000
Augusta, U.S. Courthouse	3,500,000
Kansas: Witchita, U.S. Courthouse	9,968,400
Maine: Portland, Edward T. Gignoux U.S. Courthouse	10,575,000
Maryland: Food and Drug Administration, consolidation, site acquisition, planning and design	200,000,000
Massachusetts: Boston, Thomas P. O'Neill Federal Building, claim	3,100,000
Missouri: St. Louis, Federal Building and U.S. courthouse	30,000,000
Nevada: Reno, C. Clifton Young Federal Building U.S. Courthouse Annex, design and site acquisition	6,321,000
North Carolina: Asheville, Grove Arcade Federal Building	29,790,876
Tennessee: Knoxville, U.S. Courthouse Post Office	36,616,000
United States Virgin Islands: Charlotte Amalie, St.Thomas, U.S. Courthouse Annex	8,524,000

Construction and acquisition of facilities—Projects approved by Committee—Continued

West Virginia: Beckley, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse	25,000,000
Nonprospectus construction projects	5,000,000
Total	385,104,276

The Committee understands that the schedule for acquisition of the Department of Transportation headquarters site has stretched beyond the current fiscal year. In addition, to date this project has not been authorized by the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee. Therefore, $50,000,000 in new obligational authority for this project and attendant obligations and outlays are deferred, without prejudice, until fiscal year 1993.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR SOUTHEAST FEDERAL CENTER

The Committee is aware that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers together with the District of Columbia, Maryland, and regional and local agencies, is undertaking a comprehensive feasibility study for the restoration of fish and wildlife habitat and improvement of environmental quality of the Anacostia River basin. Studies conducted by the Corps to date clearly indicate there is considerable opportunity for improvement and restoration of the water resources within the basin that are consistent with the need for development of such areas as the Southeast Federal Center. The Committee is strongly in support of the restoration effort. Therefore, the Administrator of the General Services Administration is directed to develop, in cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, a comprehensive riverfront plan for the development of the Southeast Federal Center areas on the Anacostia River in the interest of reduced flood damages, improved water quality, enhanced recreational use and the overall improvement of urban environmental quality.

NEW U.S. COURTHOUSE, PORTLAND, OR

The Committee has approved funding in prior fiscal years, as requested by the administration, for the construction of a new annex to the existing Gus J. Solomon Courthouse in Portland, OR. Site acquisition funds in the amount of $4,100,000 were made available for this project in fiscal year 1989. In fiscal year 1991, Public Law 101-509 provided design and construction services funding of $4,710,000 and construction funding of $33,320,000 for the project.

The Committee is aware that in December 1990 the Administrative Office of the Courts formulated a long-range plan for the district of Oregon. The 30-year space requirements for the courts identified in that plan are significantly greater than those identified for the annex project. As a result, GSA and the courts have agreed that construction of a courthouse on a new site in Portland is required in lieu of the scheduled annex project.

On May 15, 1991, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approved $12,800,000 for site acquisition and design of this new facility. The Committee expects the General Services Administration to use available funding for the annex project to fund these design and site acquisition costs. In addition, the Com-

mittee directs the General Services Administration to apply the remaining funds appropriated for the annex to the Gus J. Solomon Courthouse to the new Portland, OR, courthouse project. The General Services Administration should submit an amended prospectus for this project to the Congress as soon as possible and should request the balance of funds required for the project in its fiscal year 1993 budget.

BECKLEY U.S. COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING

The conference report accompanying the fiscal year 1991 Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriation bill included language relating to the feasibility of locating future IRS operations in economically suitable areas, such as West Virginia. In response to this language, the IRS submitted a report to the Committee on March 19, 1991, entitled, "Transforming Tax Administration." The IRS has indicated that: "* * * this study, and the recommendations contained within, have the potential to significantly improve our service to the public."

This report suggests that the IRS should develop a research and test center, located outside the mainstream of IRS activity, and should have the mission of developing and testing new, more efficient, and more responsive ways (to the taxpayer) for IRS employees to do their jobs. New approaches could be researched, developed, and tried out at a location which would be free to try out all kinds of variations on work methods and organizational structure. Once the best methods were proven, they could be incorporated into the regular IRS routine around the country.

The IRS contemplates that a 300-person research and testing operation could be located in Beckley, WV, to implement the provisions of the report. Pursuant to that report, the Internal Revenue Service and the General Services Administration are encouraged to work together to continue to refine the requirements for a Federal office building in Beckley, to house the operations contemplated in the report as well as other Federal agency space requirements.

In order to meet this need, the Committee has included $25,000,000 in the bill for design and construction of the required facility. The IRS and GSA are directed to submit a status report to the Committee within 1 month of enactment of this legislation, including significant milestone events leading to the full implementation of the project.

SHREVEPORT FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

The Committee directs GSA to continue the process for construction of a new Federal courthouse for the city of Shreveport, LA. It is the understanding of the Committee that Federal agencies unrelated to the operations of the Federal court will not be housed in the new facility, but remain in the existing Federal building being used in downtown Shreveport, LA.

This position was taken during the conference between the House and Senate on the fiscal year 1991 appropriations act (Public Law 101-509) and is clearly set forth on page 71 of conference report 101-906 of October 20, 1990.

QUALITY OF CONTRACTOR WORKMANSHIP

In 1985, the GSA replaced the roof of the Clement F. Haynsworth Federal Building in Greenville, SC. The roof continued to leak and is being again replaced in 1991 because the first roof replacement was improperly performed. In the same Federal building, the first floor courtroom was completed in 1984. The entire first floor is scheduled to be torn out and replaced in 1991 because the floor was improperly installed by GSA contractors.

The initial costs of these renovations were $1,800,000 and are now being duplicated 6 years later. The Committee is deeply concerned with the quality workmanship of GSA contractors and directs the GSA to develop stricter criteria in granting awards for repair work in Federal buildings. Not only will this action save Federal funding through reduced duplicative costs, but will eliminate the inconvenience and disruption caused the Federal agencies which occupy this space.

FDA CONSOLIDATION

The Committee has provided $200,000,000 for construction of a consolidated administrative and laboratory facility for the Food and Drug Administration in the State of Maryland, pursuant to section 101 of Public Law 101-635, the Food and Drug Administration Revitalization Act of 1990.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Appropriations, 1991	($790,252,000)
Budget estimate, 1992	(569,251,000)
House allowance	(569,251,000)
Committee recommendation	(569,251,000)

The Committee recommends new obligational authority of $569,251,000 for repairs and alterations in fiscal year 1992. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

Under this activity, the General Services Administration [GSA] executes its responsibility for repairs and alterations [R&A] of both Government-owned and leased facilities under the control of GSA. The major goal of this activity is to provide commercially equivalent space to tenant agencies. Safety, quality, and operating efficiency of facilities are given primary consideration in carrying out this responsibility. A major portion of the fiscal year 1992 program is devoted to nondiscretionary work necessary to meet this goal and keep the buildings in an occupiable condition.

R&A workload requirements originate with scheduled onsite inspections of buildings by qualified regional engineers and building managers. The work identified through these inspections is programmed in order of priority into the repairs and alterations construction automated tracking system [RACATS] and incorporated into a 5-year plan for accomplishment, based upon funding availability, urgency, and the volume of R&A work that GSA has the capability to execute annually.

The R&A Program, for purposes of funds control, is divided into two types of projects: line item and nonline item. The following is a definition of each category of projects.

CATEGORIES OF PROJECTS

Line item projects.—Line item projects are those larger projects for which a prospectus is required under the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 and for which over $1,500,000 is to be obligated at a single location within a fiscal year. Generally, line item projects are similar to construction projects in the scope of work involved and the multiyear timeframe for project completion. Line item projects are listed individually in GSA's appropriations acts and the obligational authority for each project is limited to the amount shown therein.

Nonline item projects.—This category includes all smaller projects for which an amount less than $1,500,000 is to be obligated at a single location within a fiscal year. Projects included in this category are generally short term in nature and funds can normally be obligated within a 1-year period. This category also includes projects which are recurring in nature, such as cyclic painting and pointing, and the minor repair of defective building systems; for example, mechanical, plumbing, electrical, fire safety, and elevator system components.

Below is the list of line item projects recommended for funding by the Committee for fiscal year 1992.

Repairs and alterations

California:	
Pasadena, U.S. Court of Appeals and Federal Building	$9,218,000
Sacramento, Federal Building	9,529,000
Santa Rosa, Federal Building	1,583,000
Connecticut: Hartford, William R. Cotter Federal Building	3,814,000
District of Columbia:	
Federal Building 10A	16,527,000
Herbert Clark Hoover Department of Commerce Building	3,857,000
Housing and Urban Development Building	5,365,000
Justice Building	7,495,000
New Executive Office Building	8,083,000
Old Executive Office Building	19,000,000
Cohen Federal Building	15,000,000
Illinois: Chicago, John C. Kluczynski Federal Building	20,335,000
Kentucky: Louisville, Federal Building	15,470,000
Maryland: Baltimore, Edward A. Garmatz Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse	6,311,000
Massachusetts:	
Boston, John Fitzgerald Kennedy Federal Building and Government Center (phase 2)	36,800,000
Worcester, Harold D. Donahue Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse	10,331,000
Missouri: Kansas City, Federal Office Building and U.S. Courthouse	5,256,000
Montana: Billings, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse	1,919,000
New Mexico: Albuquerque, Dennis Chavez Federal Building	3,846,000
New York:	
Brooklyn, Emanuel Celler Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse (phase 1)	8,729,000
Buffalo, Michael J. Dillon Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse	5,962,000
New York, Alexander Hamilton Customhouse (phase 1)	20,273,000
New York, Jacob K. Javits Federal Building	11,955,000

Repairs and alterations—Continued

Ohio:	
Cincinnati, John Weld Peck Federal Building	2,537,000
Columbus, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse	3,348,000
Pennsylvania:	
Philadelphia, Robert N.C. Nix, Sr., Federal Building and U.S. Post Office	10,000,000
Scranton, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse	2,600,000
Texas:	
Austin, Internal Revenue Service, Veterans' Affairs, and Treasury Complex	11,366,000
Galveston, Post Office and U.S. Courthouse	3,310,000
Houston, Bob Casey Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse	7,222,000
San Antonio, Federal Building	4,084,000
Utah:	
Salt Lake City, Frank E. Moss U.S. Courthouse	4,872,000
Salt Lake City, Wallace R. Bennett Federal Building	3,254,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS OF UNITED STATES-MEXICO BORDER FACILITIES

Beginning in fiscal year 1988, the Committee recommended, and the President approved, the initial phase of a multiyear program to improve United States-Mexico border facilities along the entire Southwest border of the United States. Through fiscal year 1991 a total of $357,000,000 has been appropriated to the Federal buildings fund to initiate capital improvements at a number of important ports of entry where the need for such improvements was most acute. The amount appropriated to date represents the Committee's current estimates of what is required to fully complete the repairs to existing ports and construct new facilities. The Committee expects GSA to keep it fully abreast of any and all changes in cost estimates for projects previously funded as well as new requirements for additional stations.

PORT OF BROWNSVILLE, TX

The Committee is aware of a proposed commercial rail and vehicular traffic bridge across the Rio Grande River, connecting commercial interests in Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico, with the Port of Brownsville, TX. The purpose of the bridge is to enhance the flow of commercial traffic across the border and, in tandem with other surface transportation improvement projects in Brownsville, to alleviate health and safety problems which currently plague the downtown areas of Brownsville and Matamoros. The Committee is particularly interested in the port's proposal to use its own financing authorities to initiate this important bridge project and to explore alternative financing methods. The Committee, therefore, instructs the Administrator of GSA to cooperate fully with the Port of Brownsville and the appropriate Federal, State, and private sector interests on both sides of the border to facilitate the development of this commercial bridge project. The Committee expects to be fully apprised of the progress of the Port of Brownsville—Matamoros commercial bridge project through periodic reports during the fiscal year.

NORTH PLAZA, HUBERT H. HUMPHREY BUILDING

The Committee is aware that GSA has begun the design and plans to proceed with the construction of a new paver system under the north plaza of the Hubert H. Humphrey Building. The administration's budget request for fiscal year 1992 includes $2,000,000 in the nonline repairs and alterations program for the construction phase of the new paver system. The Committee has approved this request.

The Committee is also aware the Department of Health and Human Services has expressed a desire that a structural survey of the north plaza be undertaken to determine the feasibility of constructing a facility to house the National Museum of Health and Medicine on the plaza. Funds are available to the national museum for transfer to GSA for this purpose.

The Committee instructs GSA to proceed with the structural survey as soon as funds are made available by the National Museum of Health and Medicine. If the outcome of the structural survey is positive, and the oversight agencies (for example, the National Capital Planning Commission) agree to the use of the site for this purpose, GSA is directed to ensure necessary measures are taken for the public safety and, further, to work closely with Health and Human Services in the preliminary planning aspects of the museum.

JAMES C. CLEVELAND FEDERAL BUILDING AND COURTHOUSE ANNEX, CONCORD, NH

The fiscal year 1992 GSA budget includes $2,575,000 for design of a courthouse annex as well as repairs and alterations to the James C. Cleveland Federal Building-U.S. Courthouse in Concord, NH. Since submission of this budget, increases in the courts' requirements have necessitated construction of a larger annex. The estimated cost of the design for this larger annex alone is $2,461,000, increasing the total design cost for both projects to $3,462,000. GSA has flexibility within the design and construction services budget activity to cover this increase. It is the Committee's expectation that GSA will move forward with the design phase of these projects within available funds.

PURCHASE CONTRACT PAYMENTS

Appropriations, 1991	($136,579,000)
Budget estimate, 1992	(144,587,000)
House allowance	(144,587,000)
Committee recommendation	(144,587,000)

The Committee recommends a limitation of $144,587,000 for purchase contract payments. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 enables GSA to enter into contractual arrangements for the construction of a backlog of approved but unfunded projects. The purchase contracts require the Government to make periodic payments on these facilities over varying periods until title is transferred to the Government. This activity provides for the payment of principal, interest, taxes, and

other required obligations related to facilities acquired pursuant to the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (40 U.S.C. 602a).

RENTAL OF SPACE

Appropriations, 1991	($1,545,100,000)
Budget estimate, 1992	(1,665,900,000)
House allowance	(1,655,900,000)
Committee recommendation	(1,568,900,000)

The Committee recommends a limitation of $1,568,900,000 for rental of space. The Committee recommendation is $97,000,000 below the budget estimate and $87,000,000 below the House allowance.

The General Services Administration is responsible for leasing general purpose space and land incident thereto for Federal agencies, except for cases where GSA has delegated its leasing authority (for example, the Veterans Administration, as well as the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Defense). GSA's policy is to lease privately owned buildings and land only when: (1) Federal space needs cannot be otherwise accommodated satisfactorily in existing Government-owned or leased space; (2) leasing proves to be more efficient than the construction or alteration of a Federal building; (3) construction or alteration is not warranted because requirements in the community are insufficient or are indefinite in scope or duration; or (4) completion of a new Federal building within a reasonable time cannot be assured.

Due to budget constraints, the Committee has reduced the limitation for rental of space by $97,000,000. If the Administrator of General Services determines during fiscal year 1992 that mandatory requirements cannot be met at the Committee's recommended funding level, the Administrator is instructed to submit a request to reprogram funds from other Federal buildings fund activities.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

The Committee urges the General Services Administration [GSA] to expeditiously pursue a satisfactory location to meet the increased space requirements of the Office of Government Ethics [OGE]. OGE has indicated that a moving date of October 1, 1991, is required for the timely addition of new staff with a minimal loss of training time and disruption of office functions.

The Committee requests GSA to take into consideration the desire of OGE to enlarge space at its present location rather than establish a satellite facility. The Committee is advised that expansion at the present location would permit OGE to keep its staff all in one location and result in better management efficiency. It will also reduce the costs of additive equipment requirements which will be needed if OGE is forced to be housed in two separate locations. However, both the Committee and OGE desire a cost-effective resolution to OGE's space needs and hope GSA will do everything it can to provide a reasonable solution to this housing requirement.

REAL PROPERTY OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 1991	($1,037,200,000)
Budget estimate, 1992	(1,107,372,000)
House allowance	(1,107,372,000)
Committee recommendation	(1,107,372,000)

The Committee recommends a limitation of $1,107,372,000 for real property operations. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

This activity provides for the operation of all Government-owned facilities under the jurisdiction of GSA and building services in GSA leased space where the terms of the lease do not require the lessor to furnish such services.

Services included in building operations are cleaning, protection, maintenance, payments for utilities and fuel, grounds maintenance, and elevator operations. Other related supporting services include various real property management and staff support activities such as space acquisition and assignment; the moving of Federal agencies as a result of space alterations in order to provide better space utilization in existing buildings; onsite inspection of building services and operations accomplished by private contractors; and various highly specialized contract administration support functions. The space, operations, and services referred to above are furnished by GSA to its tenant agencies in return for payment of rent. Due to considerations unique to their operation, GSA also provides varying levels of above-standard services in agency headquarter facilities, including those occupied by the Executive Office of the President, such as the east and west wings of the White House.

PROGRAM DIRECTION

Appropriations, 1991	($122,474,000)
Budget estimate, 1992	(139,748,000)
House allowance	(139,748,000)
Committee recommendation	(137,748,000)

The Committee recommends the budget request of $137,748,000 for program direction. This amount $2,000,000 below the budget request and the House allowance.

The program direction activity provides for the overall general management and administration of programs which are the responsibility of the General Services Administration's Public Buildings Service [PBS] at both the central office and regional levels, including planning, development of policy, and program evaluation and control. It further provides for the costs of essential supporting services for those activities which are funded on a centralized basis, such as nationwide automated data processing services and other common distributable items.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

Appropriations, 1991	($247,665,000)
Budget estimate, 1992	(143,072,000)
House allowance	(143,072,000)
Committee recommendation	(114,874,000)

The Committee recommends $114,874,000 for the design and construction activity. The Committee recommendation is $28,198,000 below the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The design and construction services activity provides for the design, management, and inspection [M&I] of new construction and repairs and alterations projects and nonproject specific technical services. This includes the full range of design and construction services required by the Public Buildings Service [PBS] incident to projects approved under the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, and all related costs such as travel, printing, advertising, and defense of claims against the Government.

The three major functions within the design and construction services activity are:

Design.—A combined narrative and graphic solution to a physical need to renovate or restore an existing facility or construct a new facility. The design process includes the development of detailed plans, specifications, and working drawings which are ultimately marketed for construction award to a responsible contractor; evaluation of soil conditions; and other required surveys and tests.

Management and inspection.—The physical examination of the quantity and quality of materials and workmanship put in place at a construction site to ensure conformance to the requirements of the contract. This function includes project review to ensure adherence to required procurement regulations; safety program enforcement; determination of contract modification needs; development of cost and time estimates; and the evaluation of construction progress to determine contractor payments.

Technical services.—Includes planning and administration of the PBS Capital Improvements Program; inspections, surveys, and other activities designed to identify and document potential fire and life safety hazards; building evaluations; scope development; and development of handbooks and other types of program guidance.

The following costs are not financed by this activity: costs for the acquisition of sites and construction of new construction projects which are financed from the construction and acquisition of facilities activity; and costs for the construction phase of repairs and alterations projects which are financed from the repairs and alterations activity. Reimbursable services provided to other agencies for transfer construction projects and reimbursable work authorizations are reflected in the design and construction activity of the reimbursable program.

Federal Supply Service, Operating Expenses

Appropriations, 1991	$53,957,000
Budget estimate, 1992	54,605,000
House allowance	54,605,000
Committee recommendation	54,605,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $54,605,000 for the operating expenses of the Federal Supply Service in fiscal year 1992, the same amount as the budget request and the House allowance.

FUNCTIONS OF THE FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

The Federal Supply Service provides Government-wide direction and coordination of a worldwide supply distribution system; management of supplies and personal property; transportation and travel management; vehicle fleet management; and property management activities for utilization, rehabilitation, and donation of Federal personal property.

Supply.—This activity provides for the operation of a worldwide supply system to contract for and distribute supplies and property to Federal agencies.

Transportation.—The purpose of this activity is to provide a comprehensive and effective Government-wide program for transportation and travel management, transportation audits, operation and maintenance of motor equipment to meet agency requirements, and development and execution of the automotive procurement function of the Government.

The GSA/FSS transportation and travel management programs continue to provide support and dollar savings for Government agencies through negotiated airline city-pair contracts, travel management centers [TMC], hotel/motel discounts, charge card/travelers check program, automated rate and routing processes, the small package express delivery program, audits of transportation claims by and against the U.S. Government, and the long-term Vehicle Lease Contracts Program.

Property management.—This activity manages and operates a Government-wide excess personal property program including the utilization, donation, and sale of property. It encompasses all Government agencies, and provides for utilization of excess property; donation of surplus personal property for public benefit purposes; sale of surplus and exchange/sale of personal property (except DOD property); and rehabilitation and reclamation of Government personal property to extend its useful life.

Service direction.—This activity provides executive leadership, management direction, and nationwide support for a national supply program, a Government-wide program for transportation/travel management and property management within the Federal Supply Service. It also develops policy and provides nationwide support services in the areas of budget administration, financial management, data systems, forecasting, management information systems, and economic analysis.

FEDERAL PROPERTY RESOURCES SERVICE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$13,386,000
Budget estimate, 1992	14,227,000
House allowance	14,227,000
Committee recommendation	14,227,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,227,000, which is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The Federal Property Resources Service [FPRS] is responsible for the further utilization by Federal agencies of Government excess real property and for disposal by discount conveyance for public

purposes, or by sale, of Government surplus real property. The Real Property Disposition Program is conducted through four regional offices.

Real property.—This activity promotes maximum utilization of real property by Federal agencies and minimizes new procurement of real property by transferring available excess property among agencies. Pursuant to Executive Order 12512, it provides Government-wide policy oversight and guidance for Federal real property management, develops legislative initiatives that seek to improve such management, and conducts real property utilization surveys to identify real property which is not utilized, underutilized and not being put to optimum use, and recommends excessing of such properties. It provides for the economic and efficient disposal of surplus real property by sale, exchange, lease, permit assignment, or transfer for both private and public purposes. This activity provides for the protection and maintenance of excess and surplus property in order to retain maximum value and marketability pending its disposition. It provides for the appraisal of excess and surplus property and establishes the specifications, standards, and methods governing such appraisals. Further, it provides for preparation of land reuse planning studies and environmental and cultural enhancement reviews required in the disposition of real property.

Real Property Relocation

Appropriations, 1991	$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 1992	8,000,000
House allowance	16,000,000
Committee recommendation	8,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,000,000 for real property relocation activities in fiscal year 1992. This amount is the same as the budget request and $8,000,000 below the House allowance.

The funds requested by the President for this activity will be used to support the goal of the Federal Property Resources Service and the objective of Executive Order 12512, which is to provide for the optimum utilization of federally owned real property. The President has indicated valuable Government-owned property exists that is now underutilized, but which has not been released for disposal by the landholding agencies. This is often due to the high costs of relocating personnel and equipment and of acquiring new facilities.

The President believes that such properties could provide significant revenue if sold, but under current laws the holding agency usually must provide the funds for relocations. For these reasons, agencies are reluctant to release properties for sale regardless of their value and suitability for commercial use. By providing agencies with these funds, an incentive could be established for them to agree to move. Further, long-term savings could result from the operation and maintenance of facilities better suited to agency missions.

Implementation of the relocation program is considered by the President to be an essential part of the overall real property dispos-

al program. The relocation initiative could greatly assist in helping to achieve these goals, thereby reducing the Federal deficit. Any and all potential candidates will be evaluated regardless of the dollar value of the property. The primary consideration will be the economic advantage to the Federal Government; that is, the estimated proceeds from sales versus relocation costs. A minimum return on investment is estimated at 2 to 1; however, it is believed by GSA that a ratio of 4 to 1 or 5 to 1 is achievable.

General Management and Administration

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$35,100,000
Budget estimate, 1992	31,421,000
House allowance	31,421,000
Committee recommendation	30,431,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $30,431,000, which is $990,000 below the House allowance and the budget estimate.

This appropriation provides for policy direction and coordination of all GSA programs by the Administrator, his Deputy, 11 regional administrators, and congressional and external affairs; agencywide acquisition policy, planning, and coordination; and financing of administrative and financial services on a centralized and integrated basis for all GSA programs.

These activities include executive direction, the functions of the Comptroller, administration, functions of the Board of Contract Appeals, legal services, acquisition policy, and field administration.

The Committee has reduced the President's request by $1,240,000 for the International Cultural and Trade Commission [ICTC] for operational expenses. Current law requires a number of agencies to contribute up to $1,000,000 per year to the ICTC until it becomes operational. The operational expenses of this Commission should not be borne solely by the GSA. The Committee suggests that ICTC seek funds from other agencies to meet its expenses in accordance with statute.

CEDED LANDS INVENTORY

On July 7, 1898, Congress formally annexed Hawaii to the United States. All public lands, harbors, and other properties of the Republic of Hawaii, approximately 1,800,000 acres, were ceded to the United States upon annexation.

On April 30, 1900, Congress passed the Organic Act which set up the government of the territory of Hawaii. Although legal title to the public lands in Hawaii was vested in the United States, the territory was given administrative control and use of the lands. The United States reserved the right to set aside lands by Executive order for use by the U.S. Government. Some lands, although not formally set aside were used by the United States through permits, licenses or with the permission of the territorial government.

The Organic Act also allowed the United States to convey legal title to the territory for portions of ceded lands that might be used by the territory for certain specified public purposes. Additionally,

the territory and the U.S. Government acquired fee simple title to private lands through cash purchases, condemnation, and gifts. Some of the lands acquired by the territory in this manner were set aside by Executive orders for use by the U.S. Government. On July 9, 1921, Congress passed the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act affirming its obligations to native Hawaiians by placing over 200,000 acres, with certain exclusions, of public land in trust to assist in the rehabilitation of native Hawaiians.

Hawaii formally became a State on August 21, 1959, through the passage by Congress of the Admission Act. Section 5 of the Admission Act addressed the issue of government lands in Hawaii. The State of Hawaii received title to approximately 1,200,000 acres of land. The U.S. Government retained title to those ceded lands and territorial lands that were formally set aside by Presidential and gubernatorial executive orders for use by the U.S. Government. Additionally, the U.S. Government was given 5 years from the date of statehood within .which to vest title, through Presidential Executive order or act of Congress, to those ceded lands and territorial lands it controlled at the time of statehood, under permit, license or permission of the territory of Hawaii. Section 5 also provided for the return of lands to the State of Hawaii, once those lands, ceded for a public purpose, were no longer needed by the U.S. Government.

Throughout Hawaii's territorial period, Governors and Presidents exercised the power to set aside public lands for use by the U.S. Government. Numerous decrees were issued, reserving land for the U.S. military, parks and conservation, navigational and other purposes. Pursuant to the Admission Act, an initial inventory of Federal ceded lands was conducted in 1960. Since then, other attempts have been made to prepare an inventory of public lands held by the U.S. Government, both military and civilian. However, none to date have been successful. Numerous inconsistencies exist, which must be reconciled. A comprehensive, consolidated, and verified inventory is essential to determine the status of all public lands in Hawaii. The Committee has provided an increase of $250,000 for the ceded lands inventory.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The Committee directs the General Services Administration to work closely with the Georgia Institute of Technology in the provision of research and development services related to historic preservation. GSA is to report progress on this matter to the Committee by June 30, 1992.

FED LOG PROCUREMENT

The Committee is concerned about an automated data processing procurement commonly referred to as FED LOG. The fundamental issue is whether the Defense Logistics Agency [DLA] should have continued to rely on the private sector to provide logistics products and services for Department of Defense logisticians or whether it should have designed its own product and supplanted the private sector as it has done. A secondary issue is whether DLA properly

selected the Government Printing Office as its agent for this procurement.

Agency responses to numerous congressional inquiries have not produced the information necessary to resolve this controversy. DLA asserts that all relevant documentation to support this procurement has been prepared but has provided little or no evidence to document that claim; moreover, the General Services Administration and the Government Printing Office have refused to turn over the supporting documents. The General Accounting Office has been requested to conduct an investigation of this procurement.

The Committee believes that Congress should not have to wait until after the final award of the contract to have these critical questions answered; therefore, the Committee recommends that GSA take no further action on this procurement until the results of the GAO study have been made available to Congress.

WORLD UNIVERSITY GAMES

The Committee wishes to express its support for the involvement of the General Services Administration in the 1993 World University Games. As has been the practice with similar international events in the past, GSA will have substantial involvement in supporting the Defense Department's activities relating to the games. This support will enable the GSA to assist the organizing committee in the establishment of a communications system in conjunction with the security communications system, assist with temporary construction and other minor construction undertaken in support of the games, the provision of warehousing support and other related logistical assistance. These funds are not to be used to offset the cost of GSA personnel, but are to be used to meet contractual and related costs.

Information Resources Management Service

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$39,961,000
Budget estimate, 1992	46,014,000
House allowance	46,014,000
Committee recommendation	46,014,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $46,014,000, which is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

This appropriation provides for the overall direction and coordination of comprehensive Governmentwide programs for the management, procurement, and utilization of automated data processing, telecommunications, and office information equipment and services.

Federal information resources management.—The Office of Federal Information Resources Management develops, plans, and directs Governmentwide programs governing the management and acquisition of Federal information resources. The Office also develops and monitors Governmentwide policies and regulations, reviews Federal agencies' implementing programs, and conducts long-range planning and research relating to future Governmentwide information resources management needs.

Central information services.—The Office of Central Information Services manages and directs GSA's Governmentwide information resources assistance programs, the GSA-wide ADP and office automation programs, and the provision of automated information resources within the Information Resources Management Service [IRMS], including the operation and maintenance of the Federal Domestic Assistance Program. The Office also develops and implements Governmentwide information resources assistance policies related to software, hardware, data communications, office automation, and planning, and agencywide policies related to managing ADP and office automation resources.

Information resources procurement.—The Office of Information Resources Procurement directs, administers, and manages the Governmentwide acquisition programs for ADP and telecommunications equipment, software, services, and related items; procures circuit facilities, services, and terminal and special purpose equipment competitively; directs the development of and implements new acquisition techniques and programs for ADP and telecommunications; maintains liaison with industry associations and State, local, and foreign governments in ADP and telecommunications matters; conducts specific economic analyses required by IRMS to achieve its program objectives; represents the Government before State telephone rate commissions when proposed rate changes are determined to have a large impact on Government costs; and manages reimbursable ADP and telecommunications procurement programs financed through the information technology fund.

Office of Telecommunications Services.—The Office of Telecommunications Services manages and directs activities of IRMS that relate to reimbursable telecommunications programs including the present Federal telecommunications system [FTS] and its replacement, FTS 2000, Washington interagency telecommunications system [WITS], the acquisition of telecommunications services, and telecommunications marketing and user services programs. Develops overall telecommunications and regional objectives, long-range plans, comprehensive programs, and organization and operating methods needed to accomplish program objectives.

Information Security Oversight Office.—Executive Order 12356 established a system for all executive agencies to follow when classifying, handling, and declassifying national security information. The order assigned to the Information Security Oversight Office the responsibility for overseeing agency compliance with the provisions of the order.

The Office provides oversight for the information security program established by Executive Order 12356. This involves monitoring the information security programs of approximately 80 executive branch agencies. Major responsibilities include the conduct of onsite reviews and the development and promulgation of directives necessary for implementation of the order. The Oversight Office establishes requirements for reports from agencies, analyzes data received together with data collected from onsite reviews, and advises agencies about any deficiencies and violations. The Office reports annually to the President on the state of the program throughout the executive branch.

National security emergency preparedness.—National Security Decision Directive [NSDD] 201 on national security emergency preparedness [NSEP] telecommunications funding provides for the Department of Defense [DOD] to bill other national communications system [NCS] members, including GSA, for a share of NCS operating costs beginning in fiscal year 1988.

Office of Inspector General

Appropriations, 1991	$30,997,000
Budget estimate, 1992	35,994,000
House allowance	34,994,000
Committee recommendation	35,994,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $35,994,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is the same as the budget estimate and $1,000,000 above the House allowance.

The Office of Inspector General [OIG] implements in its entirety the provisions of the Inspector General Act.

Consistent with the Inspector General Act, the OIG has been given total responsibility for the audit and investigative functions of the agency. Its mission is to detect and investigate all instances of fraud and abuse and assure that proper corrective action is taken. The Office is also charged with the responsibility for reporting on waste, inefficiency and mismanagement, and making recommendations for improvement.

Audit services provided by the OIG fall within two broad categories: Audits of GSA contracts and internal audits, including inspections. Through the preaward and postaward auditing of GSA contracts, the OIG provides professional advice on accounting and financial matters related to the negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Internal audits deal with all facets of GSA operations.

Inspections services provide detailed technical evaluations of GSA operations. The investigations program provides for the detection and investigation of illegal or unethical activities against GSA by its employees, vendors doing business with the agency, and by other individuals or groups of individuals.

The Inspector General Act also requires that the inspectors general move beyond their traditional role of detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and abuse, to also assume responsibility for promoting economy and efficiency. The GSA Office of Inspector General has a unique role within the Federal structure in that its activities affect all Federal agencies and several State programs. The broadened mandate requires increased emphasis on more effective involvement with other governmental agencies, identification of systemic problems, participation in the design of new programs, review of proposed legislation and regulations, and employee awareness programs.

Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents

Appropriations, 1991	$1,964,000
Budget estimate, 1992	2,129,000
House allowance	2,129,000
Committee recommendation	2,129,000

The Committee recommends $2,129,000 for allowances and office staff for former Presidents. This recommendation is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

This program is authorized by the Former Presidents Act, Public Law 85–745 (3 U.S.C. 102 note), of August 25, 1958, as amended. It provides for an annual pension paid monthly to each former President and each widow of a former President; compensation for staff assistants employed by each former President; and funding for office space, furnishings, and equipment as appropriate (defined under CG Decision B–114073, March 8, 1961). The Supplemental Appropriations Act of October 21, 1968, Public Law 90–608, 82 Stat. 1192, allows for travel and related expenses for each former President and not to exceed two members of his staff. Title 39 U.S.C. 3214 authorizes a former President and widow to send all mail in the United States and its territories as franked mail. Under the Presidential Transition Act, section 3(a)(7), each former President may use penalty mail.

This appropriation provides for the pensions, office staffs, and related expenses for former Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford, Jimmy Carter, and Ronald Reagan, and for the pension and postal franking privileges for the widow of former President Lyndon B. Johnson. The total request for fiscal year 1992 is $2,129,000, an increase of $165,000 over the fiscal year 1991 level.

Below is listed a detailed breakdown of the fiscal year 1992 budget request:

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS, FISCAL YEAR 1992

	Former Presidents				Widows	Total
	Nixon	Ford	Carter	Reagan		
Personnel compensation	$96,000	$93,100	$96,000	$112,489		$397,589
Personnel benefits	24,800	25,000	5,000	32,450		87,250
Benefits for former personnel: Pensions	138,900	138,900	138,900	138,900	$20,000	575,600
Travel	18,000	43,600	2,000	44,500		108,100
Motor pool			2,300			2,300
Transportation of things	250	300		2,200		2,750
Rental payments to GSA	137,000	82,500	77,000	325,125		621,625
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges:						
Equipment rental	3,500	2,000				5,500
Telephone	23,600	13,600	38,400	43,700		119,300
Postage	4,600	8,500	13,500	14,000	2,600	43,200
Printing	4,200	3,300	26,700	20,986		55,186
Other services	1,200	12,600	13,950	7,600		35,350
Supplies and materials	6,000	10,550	15,600	10,650		42,800
Equipment	1,000	9,300	19,550	2,600		32,450
Total obligations	459,050	443,250	448,900	755,200	22,600	2,129,000

GSA General Provisions

The Committee has recommended the inclusion of the following general provisions:

Section 1 permits the Federal buildings fund to be credited with the cost of operation, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair, and

improvement included as part of rentals received from Government corporations.

Section 2 allows the GSA to use appropriated funds for the hire of motor vehicles.

Section 3 provides the GSA with authority to transfer up to 2 percent between appropriations accounts with the prior approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Section 4 restricts the transfer of any funds appropriated for activities of the Federal buildings fund.

Section 5 authorizes GSA to use funds from other agencies for expansion and these amounts are authorized to be used in addition to the new obligational authority limits on rental of space;

Section 6 prohibits the GSA from disposing of certain lands located near Norfolk Lake, AR.

Section 7 prohibits the GSA from disposing of certain lands near Bull Shoals Lake, AR.

Section 8 authorizes Federal agencies to reimburse employees for certain expenses associated with child care;

Section 9 authorizes GSA to use funds received from energy rebates;

Section 10 requires GSA to undertake a ceded lands inventory in the State of Hawaii.

National Archives and Records Administration

Operating expenses

Appropriations, 1991	$138,219,000
Budget estimate, 1992	152,143,000
House allowance	152,143,000
Committee recommendation	154,143,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $154,143,000. The Committee recommendation is $2,000,000 over the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The National Archives and Records Administration became an independent agency on April 1, 1985. This appropriation provides for basic operations dealing with management of the Government's archives and records, operation of Presidential libraries, grants for historical publications, and for the review for declassification of all security classified information.

The funding level provided by the Committee allows the Archives to undertake certain initiatives to increase efficiency in recordkeeping and management. The Committee's recommendation of a funding level of $154,143,000 is an increase of $15,924,000 above the fiscal year 1991 enacted level. This increase includes funds for the move to Archives II and the smooth transfer of records to that facility, the preservation of the increasing amounts of electronic records and to finance workload increases at the Federal records centers.

Records center.—The records center activity provides for the accessioning, storage, reference service, and disposal of the semiactive and noncurrent records of Federal agencies through a nationwide system of 14 records centers. Significant savings result from use of low-cost records storage and the efficient and timely disposal of nonpermanent records.

Archives and related services.—This activity provides for selecting, preserving, describing, and making available to the general public, scholars, and Federal agencies, the permanently valuable historical records of the Federal Government and the historical material in Presidential libraries, related publications and exhibit programs, and the appraisal of all Federal records. It also provides for the publication of the Federal Register and Code of Federal Regulations, the U.S. Statutes at Large, Presidential documents, and for a program to improve the quality of regulations and the public's access to them. It provides for the National Audiovisual Center's audiovisual information and management programs. It also provides for the systematic review of all classified records in the National Archives which are over 30 years old, except intelligence and cryptological materials dated after 1945, which are to be reviewed when 50 years old.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission.—The National Historical Publications and Records Commission [NHPRC] reviews and recommends project grants to Federal and State governments and private nonprofit institutions, chiefly universities and research libraries. It makes plans, estimates, and recommendations for the publication of important historical documents and works with various public and private institutions in collecting, editing, and publishing papers significant to the history of the United States. The Commission is composed of members appointed by, and representing, the President, Congress, Supreme Court, executive agencies, and historical and archival societies.

The Committee has recommended $6,000,000 for these grants in fiscal year 1992, an increase of $750,000 above the fiscal year 1991 level and $2,000,000 above the requested level.

Program direction.—This activity provides for general direction and program support for all programs assigned to the National Archives and Records Administration [NARA]. Direction is provided by the Archivist, his staff, and the Office of Management and Administration.

As of September 30, 1990, records in the National Archives and Federal Records centers total approximately 16,884,537 cubic feet.

Office of Government Ethics

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$3,725,000
Budget estimate, 1992	6,303,000
House allowance	6,303,000
Committee recommendation	6,303,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,303,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Government Ethics in fiscal year 1992. This amount is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

Public Law 100-598 authorized the establishment of the Office of Government Ethics as an independent executive branch agency separate and apart from the Office of Personnel Management beginning October 1, 1989.

The Office of Government Ethics functions primarily in six areas, pursuant to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978. Those areas are:

—Regulatory authority for conflict of interest and postemployment statutes, standards of conduct, and financial disclosure programs throughout the executive branch;

—Public financial disclosure review and certification for all advice and consent Presidential appointees, and the monitoring of ethics agreements which are executed incident to that review to prevent ethics violations;

—Education and training to promote understanding among agency ethics officials and employees, as well as the general public;

—Guidance and interpretation concerning the conflict of interest statutes, standards of conduct and financial disclosure, through advisory opinions, telephone advice, and consultation with agency ethics officials;

—Enforcement by monitoring and auditing agency ethics programs, and ordering corrective action where appropriate; and

—Evaluation of the effectiveness of ethics laws and regulations, as well as agency implementation.

The Committee has provided a funding level of $6,303,000 for operations of the Office of Government Ethics in fiscal year 1992. This level of funding will support a full-time equivalent staffing level of 70 positions, which represents an increase of 26 FTE's above the fiscal year 1991 enacted level.

Office of Personnel Management

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$114,461,000
Budget estimate, 1992	117,893,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	116,593,000

The Committee recommends a direct appropriation of $116,593,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Personnel Management. The Committee recommendation is $1,300,000 below the budget estimate and $116,593,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee has reduced the requested amount by $900,000 for the President's Executive Exchange Program which has been eliminated by Executive order.

The Office of Personnel Management provides Governmentwide staffing programs to meet the personnel needs of the Federal Government in accordance with law, regulation, and merit principles. Among the staffing services OPM provides are:

Recruiting and special personnel programs.—OPM identifies staffing needs, communicates these needs to potential recruitment sources, and helps agencies solve recruitment problems. It provides the public with information about available Federal employment through OPM regional/area offices, State job services, and publications. Program planning and leadership are also provided for special emphasis programs including those for veterans, Hispanics, other minority groups, women, and the handicapped.

Evaluating applicants.—OPM manages the intake of applications to meet identified recruiting needs. It evaluates candidates for most Federal jobs, maintains applicant inventories, and refers the names of candidates for consideration in response to agencies requests. For some Federal jobs, OPM delegates to other agencies the authority to evaluate and refer applicants, while maintaining an oversight function to ensure adherence to staffing laws.

Establishing standards.—OPM sets standards for the qualifications required for Federal jobs.

Policy development.—Through research and development in job analysis and personnel assessment procedures, OPM enhances the knowledge base which supports Federal personnel practices, policies, and standards, as well as provides leadership and guidance to Federal agencies in applying sound selection and advancement practices.

Administrative law judges.—OPM provides policy direction and evaluation for all personnel aspects for administrative law judges Governmentwide and directs the allocation of these positions.

The Committee has denied the requested increase of $400,000 for activities associated with the Chief Financial Officers Act.

HEALTH PROMOTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION

The Committee instructs the Director of OPM to expend at least $600,000 to continue and expand efforts to ensure that Federal employees and their families have ready access to health promotion and disease prevention activities. The Committee further expects OPM to continue to utilize the unique expertise that has been demonstrated by the University of Arizona and the University of Hawaii under this project.

FREEDOM OF CHOICE

The Committee desires to make absolutely clear to OPM that in enacting the nursing freedom of choice provisions for FEHBP that it did indeed intend that all categories of nurse practitioners and nurse clinical specialists, including nurse anesthetists, were to be covered. The Committee is not aware of any legal basis for OPM's recent decision to preclude direct reimbursement to this subcategory of nurses and directs OPM to ensure that they are covered under the freedom of choice provision of the law, as Congress originally intended.

GEOGRAPHIC PAY ADJUSTMENTS

During fiscal year 1991, the President granted geographic pay adjustments to Federal employees in New York, San Francisco and the Los Angeles metropolitan statistical areas. The Committee is pleased with the President's actions for these areas. However, the Committee continues to be concerned that there are considerable disparities in other areas as well including the Washington, DC, and Baltimore, MD; Philadelphia, PA-New Jersey-Delaware-Maryland and Atlantic City, NJ, areas. The Committee, therefore, instructs the Director of OPM to review Bureau of Labor Statistics data on pay disparities for other areas, and recommend to the

President that he grant additional interim geographic adjustments where warranted for 1992.

WAGE GRADE PAY

Although the Federal Employee Pay Comparability Act of 1990 will benefit a great many Federal employees when it is fully in place beginning in 1994, one significant group of Federal employees do not benefit from this law.

Federal wage grade employees are paid under the prevailing rate wage system, which sets wages according to locality. Under this system, wage grade employees are supposed to receive pay adjustments to bring them to parity with their counterparts in the local area's private sector. However, in every year since 1979, a pay cap has been placed on workers in the Federal wage system limiting any pay increase to that received by General Schedule [GS] employees. Thus, in some areas in some years, wage grade employees have received full pay adjustments, while in other areas employees have received only partial adjustments.

The Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee—a labor-management cooperative that oversees the administration of pay setting for wage grade employees—has recommended that the pay cap be lifted. In addition, numerous Federal employee organizations are seeking a removal of the pay cap.

For these reasons, the Committee directs the Office of Personnel Management to study the wage grade pay problem and prepare a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on how the problem should be addressed. This report, which is to be completed within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, is to include an estimate of the cost of gradually phasing out the pay cap, beginning in fiscal year 1993. To begin this phaseout, the estimate for fiscal year 1993 should assume that all Federal wage system wage areas with an average pay disparity of 6 percent or less shall be reduced in that survey cycle to zero disparity.

WORK AND FAMILY PROGRAMS

No later than 8 months after the date of enactment of this act, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall submit, together with appropriate language to implement the recommendations of the Director, a report to Congress which surveys the use of work and family programs for Federal employees, and makes recommendations on appropriate measures to enhance the effectiveness of these programs, and to increase the number of employees participating. The Committee expects that the employee programs considered should not be limited to but should include: child day care, senior day care, flexiplace, flexitime and other alternative work schedules, job sharing, leave sharing, and annual and sick leave policies.

LIMITATION

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1991	($74,379,000)
Budget estimate, 1992	(80,057,000)
House allowance	.....
Committee recommendation	(79,757,000)

The Committee recommends a limitation of $79,757,000. This amount is $300,000 less than the fiscal year 1992 budget request and $79,757,000 more than the House allowance.

These funds will be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management to cover administrative expenses for the retirement and insurance programs.

The Committee has denied the requested increase of $300,000 for activities related to the Chief Financial Officers Act.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$4,607,000
Budget estimate, 1992	4,118,000
House allowance	3,118,000
Committee recommendation	3,468,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,468,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General in fiscal year 1992. This amount is $650,000 less than the budget estimate and $350,000 above the House allowance.

The Office of the Inspector General was established as a statutory entity under the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, Public Law 100-504, effective April 16, 1989. The Office of the Inspector General is charged with establishing policies for, conducting and coordinating efforts which promote economy, efficiency, and integrity in the Office of Personnel Management's activities which prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in the agency's programs. Furthermore, as a means of assuring that inspector general offices maintain the ability to function independently within the overall structure of their agencies, the 1988 legislation required a direct semiannual reporting structure among the inspector general and the agency head and Congress and allowed inspectors general to perform a number of internal management functions, such as budget, personnel, and procurement, separate and apart from the agencies existing systems. The Office of Inspector General carries out its programmatic mandate in three principal operational areas: audits and inspections of OPM activities and operations; investigations; and followup and reporting.

The funding provided in fiscal year 1992 will provide a permanent full-time staffing level of 118 for the Office of Inspector General, an amount which is 26 above the fiscal year 1991 level. The Committee has denied the increased request of $650,000 for implementation of the Chief Financial Officers Act.

The Committee has also recommended $6,375,000 for administrative expenses to audit the Office of Personnel Management's insur-

ance programs, to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS

Appropriations, 1991	$3,509,563,000
Budget estimate, 1992	2,503,535,000
House allowance	2,503,535,000
Committee recommendation	2,503,535,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,503,535,000 for Government payments for annuitants, employees health benefits. The Committee recommendation is identical to the budget estimate and the House allowance.

This appropriation funds the Government's share of health benefit costs for annuitants and survivors who no longer have an agency to contribute the employer's share. The Office of Personnel Management requests the appropriation necessary to pay this contribution to the employees health benefits fund and the retired employees health benefits fund. These revolving trust funds are available for: (1) the payment of subscription charges to approved carriers for the cost of health benefits protection; (2) contributions for qualified retired employees and survivors who carry private health insurance under the Retired Employees Health Benefits Program; and (3) the payment of expenses incurred by the Office of Personnel Management in the administration of these programs.

Public Law 93-246 provides for Government contributions to enrollees in the Employees Health Benefits Program equal to 60 percent of the unweighted average of the high option premiums of six large plans. The total obligations for fiscal year 1990 reflect the use of payments made by the U.S. Postal Service to the employees health benefits fund to finance the cost of the Government's contribution for annuitant's health benefits as provided in Public Law 100-203. In addition, Public Law 99-272 provides that the Government contribution for health benefits for individuals who first become annuitants by reason of retirement from employment with the U.S. Postal Service on or after October 1, 1986, shall be paid by the U.S. Postal Service.

This appropriation also provides financing for the Government's share of health benefit costs for annuitants and survivors covered under the Retired Employees Health Benefits Program. Public Law 96-156 provides for increased Government contributions toward the subscription charge for health coverage, tied to increases in the cost of part B (medical) of Medicare, for those annuitants who retired prior to July 1, 1960.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEE LIFE INSURANCE

Appropriations, 1991	$8,700,000
Budget estimate, 1992	14,249,000
House allowance	14,249,000
Committee recommendation	14,249,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,249,000 for the Government payment for annuitants, employee life insurance

in fiscal year 1992. This amount is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

Public Law 96-427, the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1980 requires that all employees under the age of 65 who separate from the Federal Government for purposes of retirement on or after January 1, 1990, continue to make contributions toward their basic life insurance coverage after retirement until they reach the age of 65. These retirees will contribute two-thirds of the cost of the basic life insurance premium, identical to the amount contributed by active Federal employees for basic life insurance coverage. As with the active Federal employees, the Government is required to contribute one-third of the cost of the premium for basic coverage. OPM, acting as the payroll office on behalf of Federal retirees, has requested and the Committee has provided, the funding necessary to make the required Government contribution associated with annuitants' postretirement life insurance coverage.

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriations, 1991	$5,687,105,000
Budget estimate, 1992	6,078,686,000
House allowance	6,078,686,000
Committee recommendation	6,078,686,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,078,686,000 for payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund. The Committee recommendation is identical to the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The civil service retirement and disability fund was established in 1920 to administer the financing and payment of annuities to retired Federal employees and their survivors. In fiscal year 1992 the fund will serve approximately 2,900,000 active employees, 1,700,000 annuitants, and survivors and will make benefit payments in excess of $34,000,000,000. The fund covers the operation of the Civil Service Retirement System and the Federal Employees Retirement System.

The payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund consists of an appropriation and a permanent indefinite authorization to pay the Government's share of retirement costs as defined in the Civil Service Retirement Amendments of 1969 (Public Law 91-93), the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-335), and the Civil Service Retirement Spouse Equity Act of 1985 (Public Law 98-615). The payment is made directly from the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury, and is in addition to appropriated funds that will be contributed from agency budgets in fiscal year 1992.

Public Law 91-93 provides for an annual appropriation to amortize, over a 30-year period, all increases in Civil Service Retirement System costs resulting from acts of Congress granting new or liberalized benefits, extensions of coverage, or pay raises. However, the effects of cost-of-living adjustments are not amortized. The total current appropriation for fiscal year 1992 is the sum of the annual payments authorized since the law was enacted in 1969 ($6,078,019,000) plus funding for the annuities of persons employed on the construction of the Panama Canal and widows of former

Lighthouse Service employees ($667,000). The total fiscal year 1992 current appropriation request represents an increase of $394,581,000 from the amount provided in fiscal year 1991 primarily due to increases in employees' pay.

Public Law 91-93 also provides permanent, indefinite authorization for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer, on an annual basis, an amount equal to 5-percent interest on the civil service retirement and disability fund's current unfunded liability, calculated based on static economic assumptions $9,867,479,000 and annuity disbursements attributable to credit for military service of $2,899,026,000. It includes a payment in accordance with Public Law 98-61 which provides for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer an amount equal to the annuities granted to eligible former spouses of annuitants who died between September 1978 and May 1985 and who did not elect survivor coverage $44,000,000.

The permanent indefinite authorization in fiscal year 1992 will total $13,245,671,000, an increase of $429,575,000 from fiscal year 1991.

OPM General Provision

The Committee has included a general provision to ensure that cost-of-living allowance [COLA] rates paid to General Schedule, Postal Service, and other employees are not reduced while the Office of Personnel Management considers appropriate adjustments to the COLA program. Nothing in the bill precludes OPM from implementing COLA increases in individual areas to the extent that existing or future interim surveys indicate such increases are warranted. The Committee believes that setting reasonable and fair COLA rates requires consideration of all costs of living in a COLA area, including air transportation, education, extraordinary medical expenses, special housing maintenance costs, and other goods and services needed in COLA areas but not in Washington, DC. The Committee directs OPM to take these and other factors related to the remoteness and isolation of the COLA areas into account in preparation of a revised methodology. The Committee also directs OPM to review the miscellaneous category as set forth in the survey published February 26, 1991, so that the final survey actually measures differences in living costs and does not simply assume equal costs in COLA areas and Washington, D.C. The Committee further directs OPM to initiate and publish for comment additional surveys based on the revised methodology and report to Congress its legislative recommendations on how best to calculate the cost-of-living allowances.

Merit Systems Protection Board

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$22,564,000
Budget estimate, 1992	23,361,000
House allowance	23,361,000
Committee recommendation	23,361,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $23,361,000 for the Merit Systems Protection Board. The Committee recommendation is identical to the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The Merit Systems Protection Board is an independent, quasi-judicial agency, charged by Congress with protecting the integrity of Federal merit systems against partisan political and other prohibited personnel practices, ensuring adequate protection for employees against abuses by agency management, and requiring executive branch agencies to make employment decisions based on individual merit. This mission is carried out principally by: (a) adjudicating employee appeals of agency personnel actions, such as removals, suspensions, demotions, and other appealable actions; (b) adjudicating actions brought by the special counsel involving alleged abuses of the merit systems; (c) ordering compliance with final orders where necessary; (d) conducting special studies of the civil service and other merit systems in the executive branch to determine whether they are free of prohibited personnel practices; (e) analyzing and reporting on the significant actions of the Office of Personnel Management [OPM]; and (f) reviewing regulations issued by OPM to ensure they do not require or result in the commission of a prohibited personnel practice.

The funding provided in fiscal year 1992 will provide a permanent full-time staffing level of 313 for the Merit Systems Protection Board, an amount which is 4 above the fiscal year 1991 level.

LIMITATION

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1991	($1,500,000)
Budget estimate, 1992	(1,850,000)
House allowance	(1,850,000)
Committee recommendation	(1,850,000)

The Committee has recommended a limitation of $1,850,000 on the amount to be transferred from the civil service retirement and disability fund to the Board to cover administrative expenses to adjudicate retirement appeals cases. This amount is identical to the House allowance and the budget request.

Office of Special Counsel

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$6,608,000
Budget estimate, 1992	7,789,000
House allowance	7,789,000
Committee recommendation	7,789,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,789,000 for the Office of Special Counsel. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The Office of the Special Counsel of the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board is charged with enforcement of certain provisions of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-454 and 5 U.S.C. 1204-1208). The primary functions of the office are: (1) to investigate and, if appropriate, prosecute prohibited personnel practices and activities prohibited by other civil service law, rule, or

regulation; (2) to investigate and, if appropriate, prosecute prohibited political activities on the part of Federal and covered State and local employees; and (3) to provide employees a protected means of disclosing information concerning wrong doing in Federal agencies with assurance that the confidentiality of the discloser will be maintained and that appropriate action will be taken.

The statute requires OSC to investigate and, if warranted, prosecute: all allegations of prohibited personnel practices, including reprisal for protected disclosures of information; prohibited political activity; arbitrary or capricious withholding of information under the Freedom of Information Act; involvement of any employee in any prohibited discrimination found by any court or appropriate administrative authority; and any other activity prohibited by civil service law, rule, or regulation. OSC also provides a safe channel for disclosure of information evidencing waste, fraud, and abuse and referral of such information to agencies.

The funding provided in fiscal year 1992 will provide a permanent full-time staffing level of 101 for the Office of Special Counsel, an increase of 2 FTE above the fiscal year 1991 level.

Federal Labor Relations Authority

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$18,693,000
Budget estimate, 1992	20,769,000
House allowance	20,769,000
Committee recommendation	20,769,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,769,000 for the Federal Labor Relations Authority [FLRA]. This amount is the same as the House allowance and the budget request.

The FLRA was established to administer title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 and to serve as a neutral third party in the resolution of labor-management disputes arising among unions, employees, and Federal agencies. The effective resolution of these labor-management disputes has an important impact on the operations of the Government. These disputes arise with nearly all agencies of the executive branch, and the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office, in locations throughout the United States and overseas. Further, the FLRA is charged with resolution of labor-management disputes among all employees, both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals, of the Panama Canal area.

The funding provided in fiscal year 1992 will provide a permanent full-time staffing level of 253 for the Federal Labor Relations Authority, an amount which is 8 above the fiscal year 1991 level.

Authority members.—Provides leadership in the establishment of policies and guidance relating to matters under title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. Specifically, the authority is empowered to: (1) determine the appropriateness of units for labor organization representation; (2) supervise or conduct elections to determine whether a labor organization has been selected as an exclusive representative by a majority of the employees in an appropriate unit; (3) otherwise administer the provisions relating to the according of exclusive recognition to labor organizations; (4) prescribe criteria and resolve issues relating to the granting of nation-

al consultation rights; (5) prescribe and resolve issues relating to determining compelling need for agency rules and regulations; (6) resolve issues relating to the duty to bargain in good faith; (7) prescribe criteria relating to the granting of consultation rights with respect to conditions of employment; (8) conduct hearings involving complaints of unfair labor practices; (9) resolve exceptions to arbitrators' awards; and (10) take such other actions as necessary and appropriate to effectively administer the provisions of title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978.

General Counsel.—Has discharged responsibilities mandated in the Federal service-management relations statute and additional responsibilities which are delegated from the authority. The functions of the Office of the General Counsel are to: (1) investigate all alleged unfair labor practices under the Federal service labor-management relations statute and under the foreign service labor-management relations statute; (2) exercise final authority over the issuance of all complaints and the prosecution of all complaints arising under the statutes listed above; (3) review and decide all appeals of decisions of the regional directors refusing to issue complaint; (4) exercise delegated authority for investigating and taking dispositive action on all representation petitions; (5) exercise delegated authority for supervising or conducting all representation elections and certifying the results of these elections to the parties; (6) exercise delegated authority for conducting hearings in all representation petitions where issues of fact are in dispute; (7) exercise delegated authority for the preparation of final decisions and orders based on the hearings held in representation cases; and (8) manage regional offices, including directing and supervising all employees of the regional offices. The regional offices are located in Boston, New York, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Washington, DC. Subregional offices are located in Philadelphia and Cleveland.

Federal services impasses panel [FSIP].—An entity within the FLRA, assists Federal agencies and unions representing Federal employees in resolving impasses which arise in labor negotiations. The FSIP assists the parties through informal meetings, factfinding and, if necessary arbitration. The professional staff aids the panel members by promptly investigating requests for assistance; bringing about informal settlements; and conducting factfinding and arbitration hearings; and drafting report recommendations as well as binding decisions for the FSIP members. Further, the staff supports the foreign service impasses disputes panel in resolving negotiation impasses arising under the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

U.S. Tax Court

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1991	$31,598,000
Budget estimate, 1992	33,050,000
House allowance	33,050,000
Committee recommendation	32,050,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $32,050,000 for the U.S. Tax Court. The Committee recommendation is $1,000,000 below the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The U.S. Tax Court is an independent judicial body in the legislative branch under article I of the Constitution of the United States. The court is composed of a chief judge and 18 judges. Decisions by the court are reviewable by the U.S. Courts of Appeals and, if certioraris is granted, by the Supreme Court.

In their judicial duties the judges are assisted by senior judges, who participate in the adjudication of regular cases, and by special trial judges, who hear small tax cases and certain regular cases assigned to them by the chief judge. During fiscal year 1991, 28 senior judges and up to 17 special trial judges will be serving on the court.

The court conducts trial sessions throughout the United States, including Hawaii and Alaska.

The U.S. Tax Court hears and decides cases involving Federal income, estate and gift tax deficiencies and excise taxes relating to public charities, private foundations, qualified pension plans, real estate investment trusts, and windfall profit tax on domestic crude oil. It also renders declaratory judgments regarding the qualification or continuing qualification (including revocations of rulings on the exemptions) of retirement plans.

The Tax Court has jurisdiction to render declaratory judgments with respect to exempt organization status determinations pursuant to section 501(c)(3), Internal Revenue Code, and to enter declaratory judgments on the tax treatment of interest on proposed issues of Government obligations. In addition, the court has jurisdiction over actions to restrain disclosure and to obtain additional disclosure with respect to public inspection of written determinations issued by the Internal Revenue Service, and actions to compel the disclosure of the identity of third-party contacts relating to written determinations made by the Internal Revenue Service.

For 1992, the court proposes a trial program of 400 weeks consisting of 275 weeks of regular trial sessions and 125 weeks of small tax case sessions. Trials are held in approximately 80 cities throughout the United States; 90 to 95 percent of the Federal tax trial work occurs in the U.S. Tax Court.

The Committee has reduced the budget for the U.S. Tax Court by $1,000,000 for fiscal year 1992. Traditionally, the court lapses over $1,000,000 each fiscal year. This reduction, therefore, should have no impact on the court duties. During fiscal year 1992 if it appears that the court will be operating at a shortfall, a supplemental request should be submitted to the Committee.

STATEMENT CONCERNING GENERAL PROVISIONS

Traditionally, the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government appropriation bill has included general provisions which govern both the activities of the agencies covered by the bill, and Governmentwide activities. Those general provisions that address activities or directives affecting all of the agencies covered in this bill are contained in title V of the bill. Those general provisions that are Governmentwide in scope are contained in title VI of the bill.

The bill contains a number of general provisions that have been carried in this bill for years and which are routine in nature and scope. At the same time, the Committee has included a number of new general provisions in the bill which are explained under this section of the report. Those general provisions that deal with a single agency only are shown immediately following that particular agency's or department's appropriation accounts in the bill.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

This Act

The Committee has recommended inclusion of the following title V general provisions:

Section 501 regarding establishment of offices outside of the District of Columbia;

Section 502 limiting the use of appropriated funds to the current fiscal year;

Section 503 regarding consultant services;

Section 504 that addresses a "Buy America" provision regarding the procurement of hand or measuring tools;

Section 505 regarding employment of veterans in certain jobs performed in Federal buildings.

Section 506 regarding the advertising of wine and distilled spirits;

Section 507 regarding the closing of the GSA Federal Information Center in Sacramento, CA.

Section 508 regarding the elimination of existing requirements for surety bonds;

Section 509 regarding enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act;

Section 510 prohibiting the transfer of control over the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center;

Section 511 regarding the use of funds for certain propaganda purposes;

Section 512 prohibiting use of funds appropriated in this act from being used to prevent certain Federal employees from contacting their Congressman;

Section 513 prohibiting abortion coverage in Federal employees health plans except under certain circumstances;

Section 514 addresses certain conditions placed upon the language contained in section 513;

Section 515 prohibits the use of funds to close or consolidate executive seminar centers for the Office of Personnel Management;

Section 516 relates to the U.S. courts in Tacoma, WA;

Section 517 providing that funds in this act shall be available as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 4501–4506;

Section 518 which grants special pay relief to certain Federal employees under certain circumstances;

Section 519 regarding limitation on use of funds to contract out positions or downgrade the position classification of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Police Force;

Section 520 permits the Office of Personnel Management to accept donations for the Federal Executive Institute, the Federal Quality Institute, and Executive Seminar Centers;

Section 521 that addresses a "Buy America" provision regarding the procurement of stainless steel flatware;

Section 522 authorizes the Secret Service to accept donations to offset the costs of protection of former Presidents;

Section 523 reduces all travel expenses in the act by 5 percent, with the exception of the Committee for the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped;

Section 524 restricts the use of Postal Service funds for the transfer of mail processing activities from the Las Cruces, NM, postal facility;

Section 525 providing for the absorption of fiscal year 1992 pay raises within existing funds appropriated by the act.

Section 526 prohibits the use of funds to reduce the rank or pay of an SES employee under certain conditions;

Section 527 regarding certain employment practices regarding veterans;

Section 528 prohibits the use of funds to separate or reduce the pay of certain Bureau of the Public Debt employees;

Section 529 prohibits the use of Customs Service funds to collect or impose a land border user fee; and

Section 530 authorizes assistance to certain State and local law enforcement entities for Presidential protection activities.

The Committee has included language in section 530 which expands the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse State and local governments for expenses associated with law enforcement efforts that support the protection of one nongovernmental property designated by the President. The Committee recognizes that under special circumstances this support can result in an extraordinary financial burden. However, the Committee also recognizes that State and local governments have a responsibility to provide reasonable and adequate protection for all persons present within their jurisdiction, and emphasizes that it is not the intention of the Committee to routinely reimburse State and local governments for such support, nor to fund 100 percent of those costs so incurred.

Section 531 restricts the use of travel funds to those amounts included in agency budget estimates if no other limitations have been included in the bill.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Departments, Agencies, and Corporations

The Committee has included all the following general government provisions in the bill:

Section 601 permits the use of appropriated funds for the travel of immediate family of Federal employees living abroad under certain circumstances;

Section 602 prohibits the use of funds unless each agency has a drug-free workplace policy;

Section 603 requires Federal agencies to make deposits into the "Federal employees compensation" account of the unemployment trust fund no later than 30 days after being billed;

Section 604 authorizes Federal agencies which provide child care services to Federal employees to reimburse employees for certain costs;

Section 605 places a limitation on the cost for the purchase of Government vehicles with certain exceptions;

Section 606 authorizes the use of travel funds for other purposes in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 5922-24;

Section 607 restricts the use of funds to compensate individuals who are not citizens of the United States with certain exceptions;

Section 608 permits the General Services Administration to use funds from other agencies for renovation and alterations of facilities;

Section 609 permits funds made available for administrative expenses of corporations and agencies subject to chapter 91 of title 31 shall be available for rent in the District of Columbia;

Section 610 restricts the use of pay for certain positions;

Section 611 concerns the use of foreign credits;

Section 612 prohibits the use of funds for commissions or other similar groups without specific statutory approval to receive financial support from one or more agencies;

Section 613 authorizes the Postal Service to employ guards, police, and security personnel;

Section 614 prohibits the use of funds to implement or enforce any regulation which has been disapproved by the Congress;

Section 615 limits the amount of funds GSA can charge per square foot for space and services;

Section 616 places limitations on prevailing wage rates;

Section 617 prohibits the use of funds to reduce the number of Customs regions and district offices;

Section 618 limits the amount of funds which can be used to redecorate offices of Presidential appointees;

Section 619 requires reports from certain executive branch agencies with respect to the detailing of employees;

Section 620 concerns nondisclosure agreements;

Section 621 prohibits the use of funds by any executive branch agency to purchase, construct, or lease facilities for the purpose of law enforcement training, except within or contiguous to existing locations;

Section 622 concerns the procurement services by the Administrator of General Services for FTS 2000;

Section 623 restricts the use of grants unless certain conditions are met;

Section 624 permits Federal agencies to use funds for interagency telecommunications services;

Section 625 permits agencies who participate in the Federal flexiplace project to use funds to install telephone lines in private residences;

Section 626 prohibits Federal agencies from using funds to hire Schedule C employees solely for the purpose of detailing these employees to the White House, with certain exceptions;

Section 627 makes a technical correction to Public Law 101-509;

Section 628 authorizes the conveyance of certain property in Charleston, SC, to the School District of Charleston County;

Section 629 authorizes the conveyance of certain property in San Francisco, CA, to New College of California, Inc.; and

Section 630 prohibits the relocation of immigration judge office space from Phoenix, AZ.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XXVI, PARAGRAPH 7(c), OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

The Committee ordered reported the bill by a vote of 27 to 0.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports on general appropriations bills identify each Committee amendment to the House bill "which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an exiting law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session."

In title I the Committee recommends the following appropriations which lack authorization:

$68,975,000 for Departmental Offices, salaries and expenses;

$33,855,000 for international affairs, salaries and expenses.

$18,055,000 for Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, salaries and expenses.

$41,245,000 for Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, salaries and expenses;

$16,534,000 for Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, acquisition, construction, improvements and related expenses;

$228,968,000 for Financial Management Service, salaries and expenses;

$341,040,000 for Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, salaries and expenses;

$26,600,000 for U.S. Customs Service, Customs facilities construction, improvements and related expenses.

$53,806,000 for the U.S. Mint, salaries and expenses;

$185,659,000 for the Bureau of the Public Debt;
$141,653,000 for the Internal Revenue Service, administration and management;
$1,661,298,000 for the Internal Revenue Service, processing tax returns and assistance;
$3,582,485,000 for the Internal Revenue Service, tax law enforcement;
$1,294,713,000 for the Internal Revenue Service, information systems; and
$475,423,000 for the U.S. Secret Service, salaries and expenses.

In title III, the Committee recommends the following appropriations which lack authorization:

$142,181,000 for the Executive Office of the President:
$250,000, Compensation of the President;
$24,510,000, Office of Administration;
$34,885,000, the White House Office;
$8,362,000, Executive Residence of the White House;
$324,000, Official Residence of the Vice President;
$2,932,000, Special Assistance to the President;
$3,345,000, Council of Economic Advisors;
$3,701,000, Office of Policy Development;
$235,000, National Critical Materials Council;
$6,145,000, National Security Council;
$53,434,000, Office of Management and Budget;
$3,058,000, Office of Federal Procurement Policy; and
$1,000,000, Unanticipated needs.

In title IV, the Committee recommends the following appropriations which lack authorization:

$20,769,000 for Federal Labor Relations Authority;
$18,808,000 for the Federal Election Commission, salaries and expenses;
$1,330,000 for the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations;
$154,143,000 for the National Archives and Records Administration;
General Services Administration:
New construction projects:
Georgia:
Albany, U.S. courthouse, design $921,000.
Augusta, U.S. courthouse, $3,500,000.
Kansas:
Wichita, U.S. courthouse, $9,966,4000.
Maine:
Portland, Edward T. Gignoux U.S. courthouse, $10,575,000.
Maryland:
Food and Drug Administration, consolidation, site acquisition, planning, and design, $200,000,000.
Massachusetts:
Boston, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill Federal Building, claim, $3,100,000.
Missouri:

St. Louis, Federal building and U.S. courthouse, $30,000,000.
North Carolina:
Asheville, Grove Arcade Federal Building, $29,790,876.
Tennessee:
Knoxville, U.S. courthouse, $34,616,000.
West Virginia:
Beckley, U.S. courthouse and Federal building, $25,000,000.
Repairs and alterations:
District of Columbia:
Washington, DC, Federal Office Building 10A, $4,255,000;
Cohen Federal Building, $15,000,000;
Housing and Urban Development Building, $5,365,000;
U.S. Department of Justice Building, $7,495,000.
Massachusetts:
Boston, John F. Kennedy Federal Building (phase 2), $36,800,000.
Missouri:
Kansas City, Federal building, $5,256,000.
New York:
New York, Alexander Hamilton Customhouse (phase 1), $20,273,000.
Javits Federal Building, $11,955,000.
Ohio:
Cincinnati, Peck Federal Building, $2,537,000.
Pennsylvania:
Philadelphia, $10,000,000.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include "(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee."

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

Section 530 of title V of the bill amends section 12 of the Presidential Protection Assistance Act of 1976 (18 U.S.C. 3056 note) as follows:

SEC. 12. In carrying out the protection of the President of the United States, pursuant to section 3056(a) of title 18 [subsec. (a) of this section], at the one non-governmental property designated by the President of the United States to be fully secured by the United States Secret Service on a permanent basis, as provided in section 3(a) of Public Law 94-524 *or at an airport facility used for travel en route to or from such property* [section 3(a) of this note], the Secretary of the Treasury may utilize, with their consent, the law enforcement services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of the affected State and local governments. Further, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to reimburse such State and local governments for the utilization of such services, personnel, equipment, and facilities. All claims for such reimbursement by the affected governments will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury on a quarterly basis. Expenditures for this reimbursement are authorized not to exceed *$300,000 at the one nongovernmental property, and $70,000 at the airport facility* in any one fiscal year: Provided, That the designated site is located in a municipality or political subdivision of any State where the permanent resident population is 7,000 or less and where the absence of such Federal assistance would place an undue economic burden on the affected State and local governments*: Provided further, That the airport facility is wholly or partially located in a municipality or political subdivision of any State where the permanent resident population is 7,000 or less, the airport is located within 25 nautical miles of the designated nongovernmental property, and where the absence of such Federal assistance would place an undue economic burden on the affected State and local governments.*

Section 627 of the bill amends section 4521 of chapter 45, title 5 U.S.C. as follows:

§ 4521. Definition

For the purpose of this subchapter, the term "law enforcement officer" has the same meaning as under section **[**5949(a)**]** *402 and section 405(b) of this Act*

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93–344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 1992: Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, General Government:				
Defense				
International				
Domestic	11,000	10,524	11,200	[1] 11,199
Mandatory	8,937	8,735	9,840	[1] 9,319
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
1992				[2] 17,107
1993				1,712
1994				373
1995				205
1996 and future years				93
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1992 in bill	NA		NA	

[1] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.
[2] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY							
Departmental Offices:							
Salaries and expenses	63,883,000	68,975,000	67,500,000	68,975,000	+5,092,000	---	+1,475,000
International affairs	29,717,000	33,855,000	32,794,000	33,855,000	+4,138,000	---	+1,061,000
Office of the Inspector General	21,296,000	27,710,000	22,710,000	24,835,000	+3,539,000	-2,875,000	+2,125,000
Financial crimes enforcement network	16,488,000	18,055,000	18,055,000	18,055,000	+1,567,000	---	---
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center:							
Salaries and expenses	40,265,000	39,245,000	39,245,000	41,245,000	+980,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	20,775,000	5,359,000	5,359,000	16,534,000	-4,241,000	+11,175,000	+11,175,000
Financial Management Service:							
Salaries and expenses	218,742,000	233,895,000	189,195,000	228,968,000	+10,226,000	-4,927,000	+39,773,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	303,882,000	316,796,000	316,796,000	341,040,000	+37,158,000	+24,244,000	+24,244,000
(By transfer)	(3,856,000)	---	---	---	(-3,856,000)	---	---
United States Customs Service:							
Salaries and expenses	1,137,786,000	1,261,814,000	1,226,514,000	1,270,005,000	+132,219,000	+8,191,000	+43,491,000
(By transfer)	(18,884,000)	---	---	---	(-18,884,000)	---	---
Operation and maintenance, air interdiction program	110,347,000	121,432,000	109,432,000	176,932,000	+66,585,000	+55,500,000	+67,500,000
Customs forfeiture fund (limitation on availability of deposits)	14,855,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	+145,000	---	---
Customs services at small airports (to be derived from fees collected)	2,152,000	2,981,000	2,981,000	2,981,000	+829,000	---	---
Customs air facilities construction	---	---	---	26,600,000	+26,600,000	+26,600,000	+26,600,000
Total, United States Customs Service	1,265,140,000	1,401,227,000	1,353,927,000	1,491,518,000	+226,378,000	+90,291,000	+137,591,000
United States Mint:							
Salaries and expenses	51,429,000	53,806,000	53,806,000	53,806,000	+2,377,000	---	---
Expansion and improvements	550,000	---	---	---	-550,000	---	---
Bureau of the Public Debt	175,139,000	192,270,000	192,270,000	185,659,000	+10,520,000	-6,611,000	-6,611,000
Payment of Government losses in shipment	500,000	---	---	---	-500,000	---	---
Internal Revenue Service:							
Administration and management	142,279,000	144,503,000	144,503,000	141,653,000	-626,000	-2,850,000	-2,850,000
(By transfer)	(3,059,000)	---	---	---	(-3,059,000)	---	---

Processing tax returns and assistance	1,521,595,000	1,661,298,000	1,661,298,000	1,661,298,000	+139,703,000	---	---
Tax law enforcement	3,501,119,000	3,632,384,000	3,606,124,000	3,582,485,000	+81,366,000	-49,899,000	-23,639,000
Information systems	942,932,000	1,294,713,000	1,294,713,000	1,294,713,000	+351,781,000	---	---
Total, Internal Revenue Service	6,107,925,000	6,732,898,000	6,706,638,000	6,680,149,000	+572,224,000	-52,749,000	-26,489,000
United States Secret Service	411,606,000	475,423,000	475,423,000	475,423,000	+63,817,000	---	---
(By transfer)	(91,000)	---	---	---	(-91,000)	---	---
Total, title I, Department of the Treasury, new budget (obligational) authority	8,727,337,000	9,599,514,000	9,473,718,000	9,660,062,000	+932,725,000	+60,548,000	+186,344,000
(By transfer)	(25,890,000)	---	---	---	(-25,890,000)	---	---
TITLE II - POSTAL SERVICE							
Payment to the Postal Service Fund 1/	472,592,000	182,778,000	649,301,000	383,000,000	-89,592,000	+200,222,000	-266,301,000
Payment to the Postal Service Fund for nonfunded liabilities	38,142,000	40,575,000	40,575,000	40,575,000	+2,433,000	---	---
Total, Postal Service	510,734,000	223,353,000	689,876,000	423,575,000	-87,159,000	+200,222,000	-266,301,000
TITLE III - EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT							
Compensation of the President	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	---	---	---
Office of Administration	25,410,000	24,510,000	23,010,000	24,510,000	-900,000	---	+1,500,000
The White House Office	32,799,000	34,885,000	34,885,000	34,885,000	+2,086,000	---	---
Executive Residence at the White House	8,495,000	8,362,000	8,362,000	8,362,000	-133,000	---	---
Official Residence of the Vice President	626,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	-302,000	---	---
Special Assistance to the President	2,587,000	2,932,000	2,932,000	2,932,000	+345,000	---	---
Council of Economic Advisers	3,064,000	3,345,000	3,345,000	3,345,000	+281,000	---	---
Office of Policy Development	3,395,000	3,701,000	3,701,000	3,701,000	+306,000	---	---
National Critical Materials Council	400,000	235,000	235,000	235,000	-165,000	---	---
National Security Council	5,893,000	6,145,000	6,145,000	6,145,000	+252,000	---	---
Office of Management and Budget	48,343,000	53,434,000	50,470,000	53,434,000	+5,091,000	---	+2,964,000
Office of Federal Procurement Policy	2,914,000	3,058,000	3,058,000	3,058,000	+144,000	---	---
Unanticipated needs	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	---	---	---
Office of National Drug Control Policy:							
Salaries and expenses	99,000,000	69,222,000	69,122,000	113,018,750	+14,018,750	+43,796,750	+43,896,750
Special forfeiture fund	46,000,000	77,000,000	77,000,000	67,000,000	+21,000,000	-10,000,000	-10,000,000
Total, title III, Executive Office of the President, new budget (obligational) authority	280,176,000	288,403,000	283,839,000	322,199,750	+42,023,750	+33,796,750	+38,360,750

1/ FY 91 supplemental request of $97,272,000 from U.S. Postal Service pending. OMB FY 92 request for Postal Service is $182,778,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or –)		
					1991 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES							
Administrative Conference of the United States	2,079,000	2,227,000	2,227,000	2,227,000	+148,000	---	---
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	1,300,000	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,330,000	+30,000	---	---
Advisory Committee on Federal Pay	100,000	---	---	---	-100,000	---	---
Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped	1,160,000	1,293,000	1,293,000	1,446,000	+286,000	+153,000	+153,000
Federal Election Commission	17,150,000	18,808,000	18,808,000	18,808,000	+1,658,000	---	---
General Services Administration:							
Federal Buildings Fund:							
Appropriation	1,645,733,000	47,144,000	---	---	-1,645,733,000	-47,144,000	---
Unobligated balances	---	185,679,000	117,218,000	---	---	-185,679,000	-117,218,000
Limitation on availability of revenue:							
Construction & acquisition of facilities	(1,460,678,000)	(477,021,000)	(371,416,000)	(385,104,276)	(-1,075,573,724)	(-91,916,724)	(+13,688,276)
Construction deferral	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Repairs and alterations	(790,252,000)	(569,251,000)	(569,251,000)	(569,251,000)	(-221,001,000)	---	---
Design and construction services	(247,665,000)	(143,072,000)	(143,072,000)	(114,874,000)	(-132,791,000)	(-28,198,000)	(-28,198,000)
Installment acquisition payments	(136,579,000)	(144,587,000)	(144,587,000)	(144,587,000)	(+8,008,000)	---	---
Rental of space	(1,545,100,000)	(1,665,900,000)	(1,655,900,000)	(1,568,900,000)	(+23,800,000)	(-97,000,000)	(-87,000,000)
Real property operations	(1,037,200,000)	(1,107,372,000)	(1,107,372,000)	(1,107,372,000)	(+70,172,000)	---	---
Program direction	(122,474,000)	(139,748,000)	(139,748,000)	(137,748,000)	(+15,274,000)	(-2,000,000)	(-2,000,000)
Total, Federal Buildings Fund:							
New budget (obligational) authority	1,645,733,000	232,823,000	117,218,000	---	-1,645,733,000	-232,823,000	-117,218,000
(Limitations)	(5,339,948,000)	(4,246,951,000)	(4,131,346,000)	(4,027,836,276)	(-1,312,111,724)	(-219,114,724)	(-103,509,724)
Federal Supply Service:							
Operating expenses	53,957,000	54,605,000	54,605,000	54,605,000	+648,000	---	---
Federal Property Resources Activities:							
Operating expenses, federal property resources service	13,386,000	14,227,000	14,227,000	14,227,000	+841,000	---	---
Real property relocation	8,000,000	8,000,000	16,000,000	8,000,000	---	---	-8,000,000
General management and administration	35,100,000	31,421,000	31,421,000	30,431,000	-4,669,000	-990,000	-990,000
International Cultural and Trade Center Commission (by transfer)	---	(1,240,000)	(1,240,000)	---	---	(-1,240,000)	(-1,240,000)
Information resources management service	39,961,000	46,014,000	46,014,000	46,014,000	+6,053,000	---	---
Office of Inspector General	30,997,000	35,994,000	34,994,000	35,994,000	+4,997,000	---	+1,000,000

Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents	1,964,000	2,129,000	2,129,000	2,129,000	+165,000	---	---
Total, General Services Administration	1,829,098,000	425,213,000	316,608,000	191,400,000	-1,637,698,000	-233,813,000	-125,208,000
(By transfer)	---	(1,240,000)	(1,240,000)	---	---	(-1,240,000)	(-1,240,000)
National Archives and Records Administration	138,219,000	152,143,000	152,143,000	154,143,000	+15,924,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000
Office of Government Ethics	3,725,000	6,303,000	6,303,000	6,303,000	+2,578,000	---	---
Office of Personnel Management:							
Salaries and expenses:							
Appropriation	114,461,000	117,893,000	---	116,593,000	+2,132,000	-1,300,000	+116,593,000
(Limitation on adminstrative expenses)	(74,379,000)	(65,046,000)	---	(64,746,000)	(-9,633,000)	(-300,000)	(+64,746,000)
Employees Health Benefit Fund							
(Limitation on adminstrative expenses)	---	(13,850,000)	---	(13,850,000)	(+13,850,000)	---	(+13,850,000)
Retired Employees Health Benefits Fund							
(Limitation on adminstrative expenses)	---	(208,000)	---	(208,000)	(+208,000)	---	(+208,000)
Employees Life Insurance Fund							
(Limitation on adminstrative expenses)	---	(953,000)	---	(953,000)	(+953,000)	---	(+953,000)
Office of Inspector General	4,607,000	4,118,000	3,118,000	3,468,000	-1,139,000	-650,000	+350,000
(Limitation on adminstrative expenses)	(3,043,000)	(6,375,000)	(6,375,000)	(6,375,000)	(+3,332,000)	---	---
Government payment for annuitants, employees health benefits	3,509,563,000	2,503,535,000	2,503,535,000	2,503,535,000	-1,006,028,000	---	---
Government payment for annuitants, employee life insurance benefits	8,700,000	14,249,000	14,249,000	14,249,000	+5,549,000	---	---
Payment to civil service retirement and disability fund	5,687,105,000	6,078,686,000	6,078,686,000	6,078,686,000	+391,581,000	---	---
Total, Office of Personnel Management	9,324,436,000	8,718,481,000	8,599,588,000	8,716,531,000	-607,905,000	-1,950,000	+116,943,000
Merit Systems Protection Board:							
Salaries and expenses:							
Appropriation	22,564,000	23,361,000	23,361,000	23,361,000	+797,000	---	---
(Limitation on adminstrative expenses)	(1,500,000)	(1,850,000)	(1,850,000)	(1,850,000)	(+350,000)	---	---
Office of special counsel	6,608,000	7,789,000	7,789,000	7,789,000	+1,181,000	---	---
Total, Merit Systems Protection Board	29,172,000	31,150,000	31,150,000	31,150,000	+1,978,000	---	---
Federal Labor Relations Authority	18,693,000	20,769,000	20,769,000	20,769,000	+2,076,000	---	---
Total, federal personnel activities	9,372,301,000	8,770,400,000	8,651,507,000	8,768,450,000	-603,851,000	-1,950,000	+116,943,000
United States Tax Court	31,598,000	33,050,000	33,050,000	32,050,000	+452,000	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Total, title IV, Independent Agencies:							
New budget (obligational) authority	11,396,730,000	9,410,767,000	9,183,269,000	9,176,157,000	-2,220,573,000	-234,610,000	-7,112,000
(Limitation on adminstrative expenses)	(5,418,870,000)	(4,335,233,000)	(4,139,571,000)	(4,115,818,276)	(-1,303,051,724)	(-219,414,724)	(-23,752,724)
Grand total:							
New budget (obligational) authority	20,914,977,000	19,522,037,000	19,630,702,000	19,581,993,750	-1,332,983,250	+59,956,750	-48,708,250
(By transfer)	(25,890,000)	(1,240,000)	(1,240,000)	---	(-25,890,000)	(-1,240,000)	(-1,240,000)
(Limitations)	(5,418,870,000)	(4,335,233,000)	(4,139,571,000)	(4,115,818,276)	(-1,303,051,724)	(-219,414,724)	(-23,752,724)